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READER,

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SECTIO

SECTIO I.

Before, at, and after Dinner or Supper.

Ways of Speaking.	*Loquendi Formulæ, sive Colloquia.*	Ὀικεῖοι Διάλογοι.
1 *What of the Clock is it?*	Quota est hora?	Πόσῃ ὄστιν ἡ ὥρα;
2 *'Tis past Eleven.*	Undecima præterita est	Ἑνδεκάτη παρῆλθεν.
3 *It is almost Twelve.*	Imminet hora duodecima.	Ἐπίκειται ὥρα δωδεκάτη.
4 *It is Dinner time.*	Prandendi tempus adest.	Ὁ τοῦ ἀριστᾶν χρόνος πάρεστι
5 *It is Supper time.*	Cœnandi tempus est.	Ὁ τοῦ δειπεῖν χρόνος πάρεστι.
6 *The Guests are come already.*	Convivæ jam adsunt.	Οἱ κεκλημένοι ἤδη πάρεισι.
7 *Wash the Glasses.*	Elue pocula vitrea.	Ἔκλυε τὰ ἐκπώματα ὑάλινα.
8 *Set the Salt on the Board or Table.*	Appone Salinum.	Παρατίθει ἁλοδόχον.
9 *Trenchers, Knives.*	Orbes, cultellos,	Σφαίρας, μαχαιρίδια,
10 *Meat, Fish.*	Cibum, pisces.	Τροφὴν ἰχθύας
11 *Bring Water to wash our Hands.*	Adfer aquam ad lavandas manus.	Φέρε ὕδωρ πρὸς τὸ νίπτειν τὰ χεῖρας.
12 *Let us wash together.*	Lavemus uná.	Νίψωμεν ὁμοῦ.
13 *Reach me the Towel.*	Porrige mihi mantile.	Ἐπίδος μοι χειρόμακτρον.
14 *Wipe your Hands.*	Absterge manus.	Ἔκμασσε τὰς χεῖρας.
15 *The Meat is upon the Table.*	Cibus appositus est.	Τὸ σιτίον παρετέθη.
16 *Therefore sit down.*	Accumbite igitur.	Καθίζεσθε οὖν.
17 *Where would you have me sit?*	Ubi jubes me sedere?	Ποῦ κελεύεις με καθίζεσθαι;
18 *Sit at the upper end of the Table.*	In primo loco accúmbe	Ἐν πρώτῳ τῷ τόπῳ κατακλίνου.
19 *Ye are very welcome.*	Grati advenistis omnes.	Ἡδεῖα ἐμοί ὄστιν ἡ παρουσία ὑμῶν.

20 *Reach*

20 *Reach me the Cup.*	Porrige mihi poculum.	Ἐπίδος μοι τὸ ποτήριον.
21 *Fill some Beer, Wine, that we may drink.*	Infunde cerevisiam, vinum, ut bibamus.	Ἔγχεε ζύθον, οἶνον, ἵνα πίνωμεν.
22 *Will you not please to drink?*	Non vis bibere?	Οὐ θέλεις πίνειν;
23 *Why do you not drink?*	Cur non bibis?	Διὰ τί οὐ πίνεις;
24 *I am not dry*	Non sitio.	Οὐ διψῶ.
25 *I have drank enough.*	Satis bibi.	Ἱκανῶς ἔπιον.
26 *Do not drink all.*	Ne totum ebibas.	Μὴ ὅλον ἔκπινε.
27 *I will leave enough for thee.*	Satis tibi relinquam.	Ἱκανόν σοι λείψω.
28 *There is no Wine left.*	Nihil vini reliquum est	Οἶνον οὐκ ἔτι ἔχομεν.
29 *Cut me some Beef*	Abscinde mihi aliquid de carne bovina.	Ἀπότεμνέ μοι τι τοῦ κρέως βουκολικοῦ.
30 *Will you have any Fish?*	Vis aliquid de pisce?	Βούλει τι τοῦ ἰχθύος;
31 *Take away this Dish.*	Tolle hanc patinam.	Αἶρε τὴν πίνακα τοῦτον.
32 *Set the other Meat on the Board.*	Appone cætera fercula.	Παρατίθει ἐδέσματα ἄλλα.
33 *I have satisfied my Hunger.*	Sedavi famem.	Ἔπαυσα τὴν ὄρεξιν.
34 *Thou art a small Eater.*	Tu perpauci cibi es.	Σὺ μὲν ὀλιγότροφος εἶ.
35 *Broil this Fish, Flesh, upon the Gridiron.*	Torre hunc piscem, carnem in craticula.	Ὄπτησον τὴν ἰχθὺν τοῦτον ἐν ἐσχαρίῳ.
36 *Take heed it be not burn'd.*	Cave ne aduratur.	Φυλάττου μὴ κατακαίηται.
37 *Have a Care to boil the Eggs soft, hard.*	Cave ut ova coquantur molliuscula, duriuscula.	Φρόντιζε, ὅπως τὰ ὠὰ ἕψητε μαλακώτερα, σκληρότερα.
38 *The Eggs are raw.*	Ova sunt cruda.	Τὰ ὠὰ ἐστιν ὠμά.
Too soft.	Justo molliora sunt.	Τοῦ δέοντος μαλακώτερα.
39 *Change the Trenchers*	Muta orbes, quadras.	Ἄλλαττε σφαίρας.
40 *Bring the Roast-meat, Boild-meat.*	Adfer carnes assas, elixas.	Φέρε κρέα ὀπτὰ, ἑφθά.
41 *Snuff the Candle.*	Emunge candelam.	Πρόμυττε τὴν λύχνον.
42 *Take heed you put it not out.*	Cave ne extinguas.	Φύλαττε σβεννύναι τὸν λύχνον.
43 *Bring me the Apples, Pears, Cherries, Wall-nuts, small nuts.*	Appone poma, pyra, cerasa, juglandes, nuces avellanas.	Παρατίθει μῆλα, ἄπια, κεράσια, κάρυα, λεπτυκάρυα.
44 *Reach me the Butter, Cheese, Bread, Salt.*	Porrige mihi butyrum, caseum, panem, salem.	Ἐπίδος μοι βούτυρον, τύρον, ἄρτον, τὴν ἅλα.

45 *Bring the Ewer and Towel*	Adfer pelvim cum mantili.	Ἔνεγχε λεχάνην σὺν τῷ χειρομάκτρῳ.
46 *Lay more Wood on the Fire.*	Plus lignorum pone in foco.	Πλείω ξύλα ἐν τῇ ἑστίᾳ παρατίθει
47 *I invite thee to Dinner, Supper, to morrow.*	In crastinum te ad prandium, cœnam voco.	Εἰς τὸν αὔριόν σε ἐπὶ ἄριστον, δεῖπνον καλέω.
48 *I cannot promise thee.*	Non possum polliceri.	Οὐ δύναμαι ὑπισχνεῖσθαι.
49 *Wherefore?*	Propter quam causam?	Τίνος ἕνεκα;
50 *I must tarry at home.*	Tunc quidem manendum est mihi domi.	Τότε μὲν ἐμοὶ οἴκοι μενετέον ἐστί
51 *I have invited ye to a course Dinner, Supper.*	Invitavi vos ad prandium frugale, cœnam frugalem.	Ἐκάλεσα ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ ἄριστον, δεῖπνον εὐτελές.
52 *I entreat you take this poor Supper in good part.*	Peto à vobis cœnam licèt tenuem boni consulatis.	Δέομαι ὑμῶν δειπνίδιον καίπερ εὐτελὲς στέργειν.
53 *We can but thank you.*	Gratiam tantum agimus.	Εὐχαριστοῦμεν μόνον.
54 *I am obliged to thee, that thou wouldest vouchsafe to come.*	Ego agnosco me tibi gratiam debere, quòd non dedignatus es venire.	Ἐγὼ ὁμολογῶ σοι χάριν ὀφείλειν, ὅτι ἐλθεῖν ἠξίωσας.

SECTIO II.

How to ask any thing of the Master.	*Petendi quippiam à Præceptore.*	Ὡς χρὴ αἰτῆσαί τι παρὰ διδασκάλου.
1 *Master, I pray give me leave to be absent from School at Three of the Clock.*	Quæso Præceptor, ut liceat mihi abesse Scholæ, horâ tertiâ.	Ἀιδέσιμε Παιδαγωγὲ, δέομαί σου συγχωρῆσαί μοι τῆς σχολῆς ἀπεῖναι τῇ ὥρᾳ τρίτῃ.
2 *I have some Business to do.*	Est mihi aliquid efficiendum.	Δεῖ γάρ με ἐπιτελέσαί τι.
3 *I must go into the Field.*	Est mihi abeundum in agros.	Ἀναγκαίως ἔχω εἰς ἀγρὸν βαδίζειν
4 *I pray give me leave to go forth.*	Concedas mihi facultatem abeundi foras.	Δός μοι ἐξουσίαν ἐξελθεῖν ἔξω.

5 To

20 *Reach me the Cup.* Porrige mihi poculum. Ἔπίδός μοι τὸ ποτήριον.

21 *Fill some Beer, Wine, that we may drink.* Infunde cerevisiam, vinum, ut bibamus. Ἔγχεε ζύθον, οἶνον, ἵνα πίνωμεν.

22 *Will you not please to drink?* Non vis bibere? Οὐ θέλεις πίνειν;

23 *Why do you not drink?* Cur non bibis? Διὰ τί οὐ πίνεις;

24 *I am not dry* Non sitio. Οὐ διψῶ.

25 *I have drank enough.* Satis bibi. Ἱκανῶς ἔπιον.

26 *Do not drink all.* Ne totum ebibas. Μὴ ὅλον ἔκπινε.

27 *I will leave enough for thee.* Satis tibi relinquam. Ἱκανόν σοι λείψω.

28 *There is no Wine left.* Nihil vini reliquum est Οἶνον οὐκ ἔτι ἔχομεν.

29 *Cut me some Beef* Abscinde mihi aliquid de carne bovina. Ἀπότεμέ μοι τι τῆς κρέως βοεικῆς.

30 *Will you have any Fish?* Vis aliquid de pisce? Βούλει τι τῶν ἰχθύων;

31 *Take away this Dish.* Tolle hanc patinam. Ἆρε τὴν πίνακα τοῦτον.

32 *Set the other Meat on the Board.* Appone cætera fercula. Παράθες τὰ ἐδέσματα ἄλλα.

33 *I have satisfied my Hunger.* Sedavi famem. Ἔπαυσα τὴν ὄρεξιν.

34 *Thou art a small Eater.* Tu perpauci cibi es. Σὺ μὲν ὀλιγότροφος εἶ.

35 *Broil this Fish, Flesh, upon the Gridiron.* Torre hunc piscem, carnem in craticula. Ὄπτησον τὴν ἰχθὺν τοῦτον ἐν ἐσχαρίῳ.

36 *Take heed it be not burn'd.* Cave ne aduratur. Φυλάττε μὴ κατακαύσῃ.

37 *Have a Care to boil the Eggs soft, hard.* Cave ut ova coquantur molliuscula, duriuscula. Φρόντιζε, ὅπως τὰ ὠὰ ἕψηται μαλακώτερα σκληρότερα.

38 *The Eggs are raw. Too soft.* Ova sunt cruda. Justo molliora sunt. Τὰ ὠὰ ὄντι ὠμά. Τοῦ ὄντος μαλακώτερα.

39 *Change the Trenchers* Muta orbes, quadras. Ἄλλαττε σφαίρας.

40 *Bring the Roast-meat, Boild-meat.* Adfer carnes assas, elixas. Φέρε κρέα ὀπτά, ἑφθά.

41 *Snuff the Candle.* Emunge candelam. Πρόμυττε τὸν λύχνον.

42 *Take heed you put it not out.* Cave ne extinguas. Φύλαττε σβεννύσαι τὸν λύχνον.

43 *Bring me the Apples, Pears, Cherries, Wallnuts, small nuts.* Appone poma, pyra, cerasa, juglandes, nuces avellanas. Παράθει μῆλα, ἄπια, κεράσια, κάρυα, λεπτυκάρυα.

44 *Reach me the Butter, Cheese, Bread, Salt.* Porrige mihi butyrum, caseum, panem, salem. Ἔπίδος μοι βούτυρον, τύρον, ἄρτον, ἅλα.

45 *Bring*

45 *Bring the Ewer and Towel*
46 *Lay more Wood on the Fire.*
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52 *I entreat you take this poor Supper in good part.*
53 *We can but thank you.*
54 *I am obliged to thee, that thou wouldest vouchsafe to come.*

Adfer pelvim cum mantili.
Plus lignorum pone in foco.
In crastinum te ad prandium, cœnam voco.
Non possum polliceri.
Propter quam causam?
Tunc quidem manendum est mihi domi.
Invitavi vos ad prandium frugale, cœnam frugalem.
Peto à vobis cœnam licèt tenuem boni consulatis.
Gratiam tantum agimus.
Ego agnosco me tibi gratiam debere, quòd non dedignatus es venire.

Ἔνεγκε λεχάνιον σὺν τῷ χειρομάκτρῳ.
Πλείω ξύλα ἐπὶ τῇ ἑστίᾳ πρόσθες
Εἰς ἄριστόν σε ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, δεῖπνον καλέω.
Οὐ δύναμαι ὑπισχνεῖσθαι.
Τίνος ἕνεκα;
Τότε μὲν ἐμοὶ οἴκοι μενετέον ἐστί
Ἐκάλεσα ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, δεῖπνον εὐτελές.
Δίομαι ὑμῶν δεινόν δεῖπνον καίτοι εὐτελὲς εἰσενεγκεῖν.
Εὐχαριστοῦμεν μόνον.
Ἐγὼ ὁμολογῶ σοι χάριν ὀφείλειν, ὅτι ἐλθεῖν ἠξίωσας.

SECTIO II.

How to ask any thing of the Master.

Petendi quippiam à Præceptore.

Ὡς δεῖ αἰτῆσαί τι τὸν διδασκάλον.

1 *Master, I pray give me leave to be absent from School at Three of the Clock.*
2 *I have some Business to do.*
3 *I must go into the Field.*
4 *I pray give me leave to go forth.*

QUæso Præceptor, ut liceat mihi abesse Scholæ, horâ tertiâ.
Est mihi aliquid efficiendum.
Est mihi abeundum in agros.
Concedas mihi facultatem abeundi foras.

Ἄριστε Παιδαγωγέ, δέομαί σου συγχωρῆσαί μοι τῆς σχολῆς ἀπεῖναι τῇ ὥρᾳ τρίτῃ.
Δεῖ γάρ με ὅτι πλείστου.
Ἀναγκαίως ἔχω εἰς ἀγρὸν βαδίζειν
Δός μοι ἐξουσίαν ἐξελθεῖν ἔξω.

5 *To ease my self.*	Causâ levandi alvi.	Ἕνεκα τοῦ ἀποσκυάσεσθαι.
6 *To make Water.*	Causâ reddendæ urinæ.	Ἕνεκα τοῦ οὐρῆσαι.
7 *Let me go out of the School.*	Liceat mihi ludo literario exire.	Ἐξέστω μοι τοῦ διδασκαλείου ἐξελθεῖν.
8 *To buy Paper.*	Ad emendum papyrum,	Πρὸς τὸ ἀγοράζειν πάπυρον.
9 *Pens.*	Pennas.	Πτερόν.
10 *One stays to speak with me at the door.*	Quispiam me conventum expetit præ foribus.	Τὶς στὰς ἐπιθυμεῖ με προσερεῖν πρὸ τῆς θύρας.
11 *Pray give me leave to go to him.*	Liceat mihi pace tuâ ad hunc exire.	Δέομαί σου δοῦναί μοι ἐξουσίαν πρὸς τοῦτον ἐξιέναι.
12 *My Father bid me come home at Four.*	Pater meus jussit me domum redire horâ quartâ.	Πατήρ μου ἐκέλευσέ με οἴκαδε ἐπανελθεῖν τῇ ὥρᾳ τετάρτῃ
13 *My Head akes.*	Dolet mihi caput.	Ἀλγέω τὴν κεφαλήν,
14 *I am not well.*	Malè habeo.	Κακῶς ἔχω.
15 *My Nose bleeds.*	Nasus stillat sanguinem	Ἡ ὁ ἐς στάζει αἷμα.
16 *Therefore I pray let me go home.*	Ideo quæso liceat mihi ire domum.	Τούτου ἕνεκα δέομαι ἐξεῖναί μοι οἴκαδε ἀπελθεῖν.
17 John *desires you would not be angry for his absence.*	Johannes petit sibi absenti veniam dari.	Ἰωάννης αἰτεῖ αὐτῷ ἀπόντι συγνώμην ἔχειν.
18 *I have lost a Book yesterday.*	Libellum heri amisi.	Χθὲς βιβλίον ἀπώλεσα.
19 *If any one have found it,*	Si quis fortè eum invenerit,	Εἴ τις ποτὲ αὐτὸ εὕρῃ,
20 *Let him return it.*	Mihi restituat.	Μοὶ ἀποδῷ.
21 *I pray make me a Pen.*	Quæso te ut præpares mihi pennam.	Δέομαί σου προπαρασκευάζειν μοι τὸ πτερόν.
22 *What kind of a Pen do you desire?*	Qualem pennam cupis?	Ποῖον πτερὸν θέλεις;
23 *Make it for thy own Hand.*	Attempera ad manum tuam.	Προσάρμοζε τῇ χειρί σου.
24 *Set me how much I shall learn.*	Præscribe mihi quantum ediscam.	Πρόσταξόν μοι ὅσον χρῆ με ἐκμανθάνειν.
25 *Rule me some Lines.*	Duc mihi lineas.	Ἄγε μοι γραμμάς.
26 *I have no Ink, Knife, Pen, Money.*	Non est mihi atramentum, cultellus, penna, pecunia.	Οὐκ ἔστι μοι μέλαν γραφικὸν, μαχαιρίδιον, πτερὸν, γραφικὸν, χρήματα.
27 *Why dost thou come so late?*	Cur tam serò venis?	Διὰ τί οὕτω βραδέως ἥκεις;

28 *Our people call'd me up late.*	Nostri seriùs me somno excitaverunt.	Οἱ ἡμέτεροι βραδύτερόν με ἤγειρον.
29 *I rose late against my Will*	Seriùs surrexi præter voluntatem.	Βραδύτερον ἀνέστην παρὰ γνώμην.
30 *Our Clock went false.*	Horologium nostrum aberravit.	Τὸ ὡρολογεῖον ἡμῶν διήμαρτε
31 *I had left my Book at home.*	Librum reliqueram domi.	Κατέλιπον βιβλίον οἴκοι,
32 *And was fain to run back and fetch it.*	Et ex itinere domum recurri, ut afferrem.	Ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ οἴκαδε ἀνέδραμον, ἕνεκα τοῦ κομίζειν αὐτήν.
33 *What hindred thee to day,*	Quid te impedivit hodie,	Τί ἐκώλυσέ σε σήμερον,
34 *That thou was not present at Lecture?*	Quo minùs interfueris lectioni?	Οὐ παραγίνεσθαι τῇ ἀναγνώσει;
35 *I was sick.*	Ægrotavi.	Ἀῤῥώστως εἶχον.
36 *I had no Shoes.*	Non erant mihi calcei.	Οὐχ ὑπῆρχόν μοι ὑποδήματα
37 *My Mother would not let me come,*	Mater noluit me adesse,	Μήτηρ οὐκ ἔθελέ με εἰσιέναι,
38 *For the extreme cold Weather,*	Propter intensum frigus.	Διὰ τὸ ὑπερβάλλον ψύχος,
39 *The hot Weather,*	Vehementem æstum,	Περισσὸν θάλπος,
40 *The Rain.*	Pluviam.	Τὸν ὑετόν
41 *We had a Wedding at our House.*	Nuptiæ celebratæ sunt domi nostræ.	Γάμος ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἡμῶν.
42 *I pray pardon me now,*	Ut veniam mihi nunc des,	Δεόμαι νῦν συγνώμην μοι ἔχειν,
43 *I will be diligent hereafter.*	Posthac ero diligens.	Μετὰ ταῦτα σπουδαῖος ἔσομαι.
44 *Go see what* John *does,*	Eas visum quid agat Johannes,	Ἴθι βλεψάμενος τί πράττει Ἰωάννης,
45 *That he is not at School*	Quod nunc non sit in Scholâ.	Ὅτι ἐν τῷ νυνὶ ἄπεστι τοῦ διδασκαλείου.
46 *I will do it Sir.*	Faciam domine.	Ποιήσω κύριε.
47 *My Master bid me ask*	Præceptor jussit interrogare,	Ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐκέλευσεν ἐρωτῆσαι,
48 *Why thou art not present at the Lectures.*	Quare non intersis lectionibus.	Διὰ τί τῆς ἀναγνώσεσιν οὐ παραγίνῃ.
49 *Thou seest I am busie.*	Vides me occupatum.	Ὁρᾷς με ἀσχολούμενον.
50 *Sick, therefore I pray excuse me.*	Malè habentem, ideò oro, ut me absentem excuses.	Νοσοῦντα, διὰ τοῦτο δεομαί σου ὑπέρ μου ἀπόντος ἀπολογεῖσθαι.
51 *As soon as I recover,*	Ubi meliùs habere cæpero,	Ὅταν βέλτιον ἔχειν ἄρξομαι,

52 *I will presently come to School.*	Statim revertar ad vos in Scholam.	Ταχέως ἀναστρέψω πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰς τ' σχολεῖον.
53 *I have been careful Master to do thy Commands.*	Curavi Præceptor quod mandàsti.	Διεπραξα καθηγητὰ ὅσα προσέταξας.
54 *It is well.*	Bene habet.	Καλῶς ἔχει
55 *What says* John ?	Quid respondet Johannes ?	Τί ἀποκρίνεται ὁ Ἰωάννης;
56 John *says he is busie.*	Johannes dicit se occupatum.	Ἰωάννης λέγει ἀσχολεῖσθαι.
57 *He is sick.*	Malè habentem.	Κακῶς ἐχόντα.
58 *He has been sick in Bed Three Days.*	Decumbit in lecto jam tres dies.	Κεῖται ἐν τῇ κλίνῃ τρεῖς ἡμέρας συνεχῶς
59 *His Father and Mother say he is gone into the Country.*	Parentes dicunt ipsum peregrè profectum esse.	Οἱ γονεῖς φασὶν αὐτὸν ἀποδημῆσαι
60 *His Father says he had no Business.*	Pater dicit, ei nihil fuisse negotii.	Πατὴρ λέγει αὐτῷ ὑπάρξαι πραγματείαν
61 *Therefore he entreats you to whip him ?*	Ideò rogat ut verberes eum,	Διὰ τοῦτο, δεῖται ῥαβδίζειν αὐτὸν.
62 *When he comes to School.*	Cùm in Scholam fuerit reversus.	Ὅταν εἰς τ' σχολεῖον ἐπανέλθῃ
63 *He is sick of a Feaver.*	Laborat febri.	Ἐπυρέσσει
64 *He is not at home.*	Non est domi.	Οἴκοι οὐκ ἔστι.

SECTIO III.

Forms of Complaint and Excuses.

1 PEter *is troublesom to me.*	Petrus molestus est mihi.	Πέτρος παρέχει μοι πρᾶγμα.
2 *He will not let me write.*	Non sinit me scribere.	Οὐκ ἐᾷ με γράφειν.
3 *He thrusts me.*	Trudit me.	Ὠθεῖ μέ.
4 *He put out his Foot to give me a fall.*	Objecit mihi pedem ut caderem.	Προσέβαλλέ μοι πόδα ἵνα πέσω.
5 *He pull'd me by the Hairs.*	Convulsit mihi capillos.	Κνίζει τὰς τρίχας μου.
6 *He will not let me go by him.*	Non sinit me transire.	Οὐκ ἐᾷ με διαβαίνειν.

7 *He disturbs me at my Lesson.*	Interturbat me ediscentem.	Ἐνοχλεῖ με ἐκμανθάνοντα
8 *He sits in my Place.*	Occupat locum meum.	Κατέχει τὸν τόπον μου.
9 *He thrust me out of my Place.*	Extrudit me ex loco meo.	Ἐξέβαλέ με ἐκ τοῦ τόπου μου.
10 *He took me a box o' th' Ear.*	Colaphum mihi impegit.	Ἐκολάρισέ με.
11 *He struck me.*	Percussit me.	Ἔπαισέ με.
12 *He threw at me*	Conjecit in me lapidem,	Ἔβαλεν εἰς ἐμὲ λίθον,
13 *A Stone,*		
14 *Snow.*	Nivem.	Χιόνα.
15 *He cut me with a Knife.*	Vulneravit me cultello.	Ἐτραυμάτισέ με μαχαιρίῳ.
16 *He spit upon my Cloaths.*	Conspuit in vestem meam.	Ἐνέπτυσεν εἰς ἱμάτιον.
17 *He curs'd me.*	Maledixit mihi.	Κατηράσατό με
18 *He miscall'd me.*	Appellavit me ignominioso nomine.	Ἀπίμως με ὀνόμασε.
19 *He threatned me.*	Comminatus est mihi.	Ἠπείλησέ μοι δεινῶς.
20 *He reproaches me.*	Petulanter me calumniatur.	Ἀσελγῶς μοι λοιδορεῖ.
21 *He blotted my Book.*	Commaculavit libellum	Ἐρρύπανε τὸ βιβλίον.
22 *He owes me Mony.*	Debet mihi pecuniam.	Ὀφείλει μοι χρήματα.
23 *He will not pay me.*	Non mihi persolvet.	Οὐ βέλει μοι ἀποτίειν.
24 *He does not obey his Parents.*	Non præbuit se obedientem parentibus	Οὐ παρέχει ἑαυτὸν εὐπειθῆ τοῖς γονεῦσι.
25 *It is not so.*	Non ita se res habet.	Οὐχ ὕπως ἔχει τὸ πρᾶγμα.
26 *He tells untruth.*	Mentitur.	Ψεύδεται.
27 *He bears me ill will,*	Mihi malè vult.	Δυσμενῶς ἔχει πρός μέ.
28 *Therefore he invents this against me.*	Ideò hoc comminiscitur in me.	Διὰ τοῦτο ταῦτα πλάττει κατ' ἐμοῦ.
29 *I did him no hurt.*	Non læsi eum.	Οὐκ ἔβλαψα αὐτόν.
30 *I did not touch him.*	Non attigi eum digito.	Οὐκ ἥψαμίαν αὐτοῦ δακτύλῳ.
31 *I did it rashly.*	Per imprudentiam feci.	Διὰ ἀγνοίας ἐποίησα.
32 *I did it against my Will.*	Non volens feci.	Οὐκ ἐκὼν ἔπραξα.
33 *He wronged me at first.*	Ille priùs in me deliquit.	Αὐτὸς πρότερον εἰς ἐμὲ ἐξήμαρτε.
34 *I am sorry for it.*	Pœnitet me facti.	Μεταμέλει μοι τοῦ ἔργου.
35 *I will do so no more.*	Nihil tale deinceps faciam.	Οὐδὲν τοιοῦτο μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσομαι.
36 *I had no leisure to write,*	Non fuit mihi otium scribendi,	Οὐκ ἐσχόλαζόν μοι τὸ γράφειν,
37 *To learn.*	Discendi.	Μανθάνειν.

38 *My Buſineſs would not let me come.*	Propter occupationes non potui adeſſe.	Διὰ τὴν ἀσχολίαν οὐκ ἠδυνάμην παρεῖναι.
39 *Where is the Maſter?*	Ubi eſt Præceptor?	Πῦ ὁ διδάσκαλος;
40 *I know not.*	Neſcio.	Οὐκ οἶδα.
41 *He is in his Study.*	Eſt in Muſæo.	Ἔστιν ἐν τῷ μουσείῳ.

Forms of Deſiring and Helping to Examin Leſſons.

1 HE *is gone abroad.*	EGreſſus eſt ex ædibus.	Ἐξεπορεύθη τῆς οἰκίας.
2 *Come hither.*	Accede.	Πρόσελθε.
3 *Stay a little.*	Reſiſte pauliſper.	Μίνε ὀλίγον χρόνον.
4 *I have ſomething to ſay to thee.*	Habeo quod tibi dicam	Ἔχω σοί τι εἰπεῖν.
5 *I have a Suit to thee.*	Eſt quod à te petam.	Ἔστιν ὃ παρὰ σοῦ αἰτήσω.
6 *I will do it, but upon this condition,*	Expediam, ſed eâ conditione,	Ἀποτελέσω, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ ταύτης ὁμολογίας,
7 *That thou wilt do as much for me,*	Ut tu idem facias mihi,	Ὅπως κἀ σὺ τὸ αὐτὸ ποιήσῃς,
8 *If I have occaſion.*	Si fortè mihi opus erit	Εἴποτέ μοι λήσει.
9 *Conſter me this.*	Interpretare hæc.	Ἑρμήνευέ μοι ταῦτα.
10 *How far muſt we ſay without Book?*	Quantum eſt nobis pronunciandum memoriter?	Πόσον χρὴ ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν;
11 *Hear me ſay without Book,*	Audi me pronunciantem memoriter.	Ἄκουσόν μου ἀπὸ στόματος ἀναμινώσκοντος,
12 *And I will hear thee again.*	Poſtea viciſſim te audiam.	Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνταλλάξ σε ἀκούσω.
13 *You ſay falſe.*	Aberras pronunciando.	Κακῶς ἀναμινώσκεις.
14 *Do not ſpeak too faſt.*	Ne præcipites verbr.	Μὴ ἀνάγνωθι προπετῶς.
15 *It is better to offend by ſlow ſpeaking,*	Satius eſt peccare tarditate in loquendo,	Βέλτιόν ἐστι βραδύτητι ἁμαρτάνειν ἐν τῷ λέγειν.
16 *Than by ſpeaking too faſt.*	Quàm celeritate.	Ἢ ταχύτητι.
17 *Be ready and confident.*	Sis præſenti animo.	Θάρσει.
18 *Fear hurts the Memory.*	Metus officit memoriæ.	Ὁ φόβος βλάπτει τὴν μνήμην.
19 *Shut your Book.*	Claude librum.	Πύξον τὸ βίβλον.
20 *You muſt truſt your Memory, not Books.*	Fidendum eſt memoriæ, non libris.	Τῇ μνήμῃ, καὶ μὴ τοῖς βιβλίοις πιστεύειν δεῖ.

SECTIO V.

Coloquies in the School.

1 *Every one knows ſo much as he can remember.*	TAntum quiſque ſcit, quantum memoriâ tenet.	Ὅσ᾽ ἕκαστος ἐπίσταται, ὅσον μνημονεύει.
2 *Where ſhall I begin?*	Unde faciam initium?	Πόθεν ποιήσομαι τὴν ἀρχήν;
3 *Begin where thou left laſt.*	Incipe ubi proximè deſiiſti.	Ἔξαρχε ὅπου ὕστατα ἔληξας.
4 *Give me a little of thy Ink, Paper.*	Da mihi paululum de tuo atramento, tua charta.	Δός μοι ὀλίγον τῆς μέλανος καὶ χαρτικῆς, τῆς παπύρου.
5 *Whoſe Book is this? mine,*	Cujus eſt liber? meus,	Τίνος ἐστὶν ἡ βίβλος; ἐμοῦ ἐστὶν,
6 *Reſtore me my Book:*	Redde mihi librum:	Ἀπόδος μοι ποτὲ τὸ βίβλον μου,
7 *Thou haſt had it long enough.*	Eo ſatis uſus es.	Ἄλις αὐτῷ χρησάμενος.
8 *Leave talking, laughing*	Deſine fabulari, ridere.	Παῦε λαλῶν, γελῶν.
9 *Our Maſter is come.*	Præceptor adeſt.	Διδάσκαλος πάρεστι.
10 *What Book haſt thou?*	Quid libri habes?	Τίνα βίβλον ἔχεις;
11 *It is a Grammar.*	Grammatica eſt?	Γραμματικὴ ἐστι.
12 *Let me ſee it a little*	Videam parumper.	Σωχώρησόν μοι ὀλίγον τὸ βίβλον σκέψασθαι.
13 *Be ſilent, and do your Buſineſs.*	Tace, & quæ tibi mandata, ſunt facito.	Σίγα, καὶ τὰ προσταγμένα πρᾶττε.
14 *Although your Maſter be abſent,*	Licet præceptor abſit,	Καίτοι ὁ διδάσκαλος ἄπεστι,
15 *God yet is preſent,*	Deus tamen adeſt, qui	Ὅμως ὁ Θεὸς πάρεστι,
16 *That knows and ſees all things.*	omnia ſcit, & intuetur.	Ὁ πάντα εἰδὼς, καὶ ἐφορῶν.
17 *I note you for*	Noto te,	Σημειῶ σε τοῦ ἐπιχωρεῖν,
18 *Engliſh,*	Vernaculi ſermonis,	Λέξεως,
19 *Soleciſm,*	Solœciſmi,	Τοῦ σολοικισμοῦ,
20 *Barbariſm.*	Barbariſmi.	Βαρβαρισμοῦ.
21 *Speak Latin.*	Loquere Latinè.	Λάλησον Ῥωμαϊστί.
22 *Greek.*	Græcè.	Ἑλλωϊστί.
23 *Will you contend with me in writing?*	Placèt tibi certare mecum in ſcribendo?	Ἀρέσκει σοι ἀγωνίζεσθαί μοι ἐν τῷ γράφειν;
24 *Who knocks at the door?*	Quis pulſat oſtium?	Τίς κόπτει τὴν θύραν;

25 *It is I.*	Ego ſum.	Ἐγώ εἰμι.
26 *Tell your Name.*	Ede nomen tuum'	Φθέγξαι τὸ ὄνομά σου.
27 *My Name is* John.	Eſt mihi nomen Joannes.	Ἐστί μοι ὄνομα Ἰωάννης.
28 *Let me in,*	Intromitte me,	Εἴσλιχνε με,
29 *Open the door.*	Aperi januam.	Ἄνοιγε τὴν θύραν.
30 *The door is open.*	Janua aperta eſt.	Ἡ θύρα ἀνεῳγμένη ἐστί.
31 *One hath asked for thee.*	Quæſivit te quiſpiam.	Ἐζήτησέ σε τις.
32 *Art thou in jeſt or earneſt?*	Serióne, an joco iſtud dicis?	Σπουδῇ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἢ παίζεις;
33 *I do not jeſt.*	Extra jocum dico.	Χωρὶς παιδιᾶς φημί.
34 *Why do you cry?*	Quam ob cauſam fles?	Τί δακρύεις;
35 *What Misfortune hath hapned to you?*	Quid mali tibi accidit?	Τί κακὸν ἔπαθες;
36 *My Maſter has beaten me.*	Dedi pœnas præceptori.	Ἔδωκα τιμωρίαν τῷ διδασκάλῳ.
37 *What fault did you commit? None.*	Quid mali feceras? Nihil.	Τί δεινὸν ἐποίησας; οὐδέν.
38 *This is the common Anſwer of Children, when they deſerve to be whipt.*	Communis eſt reſponſio puerorum, etiam cùm meritò vapulant.	Κοινὴ αὕτη ὅτι πάντων τῶν παιδαρίων ὑπόκεισαι, καιμοὶ ὅτε δικαίως τύπτον).
39 *What is the Quarrel amongſt you?*	Quid controverſiæ eſt inter vos?	Περὶ τίνος ὑμῖν ἡ ἔρις ἐστί;
40 *Let us refer it to the Uſher.*	Referamus de hac controverſia ad ſubdoctorem.	Ἀναγγέλλωμεν τοῦτο ἀμφισβήτημα τῷ ὑποδιδασκάλῳ.
41 *Where is the Book I lent you?*	Ubi eſt liber quem tibi commodatò dederam?	Πῦ ἐστι τὸ βιβλίον, ὃ σοι ἔχρησα;
42 *I quite forgot it.*	Vah! iſtud mihi omnino exciderat.	Φεῦ πάντως ἐκεῖνο ἐλαθόμην.
43 *I will bring it without fail to day, to morrow.*	Certò afferam hodie, cras.	Ἀληθῶς κομίσω σήμερον, αὔριον.
44 *Whoſe Office is it, to make clean the Study?*	Cujus eſt, purgare muſæum?	Τίνος ἐστι, καθαίρειν τὸ μουσεῖον;
45 *It is my turn,*	Meum eſt,	Ἐμόν ἐστι,
46 *Put the Books in their place.*	Repone libros in ſuo loco.	Τὰς βίβλους αὖθις εἰς τόπον ἑαυτῆς τίθει.
47 *Why art thou more melancholy than uſually?*	Quid triſtior es ſolitò?	Τί σκυθρωπότερος εἶ ἢ εἴωθας;
48 *Are not all things well?*	Non omnia bene ſe habent?	Οὐχὶ πάντα καλῶς ἔχει;
49 *I had a grievous fall.*	Graviter cecidi.	Δεινῶς ἔπεσον.

50 *My Maſter threatned to beat me.*
51 *Whither go you now?*
52 *I go home.*
53 John *is gone out of the School.*
54 *What didſt thou pay for this Book?*
55 *I had it cheap, too dear.*
56 *No Man will ſell it cheaper.*
57 *Now it is fair Weather.*
58 *We muſt not play without leave.*
59 *Some one is to be ſent,*
60 *That may get leave for us.*
61 *Let* Paul *go, he has a good Tongue and is bold.*
62 *Let him go that has a mind to't,*
63 *I had rather want than ask it.*
64 *No man is more fit to go upon this Meſſage than* Paul.
65 *Thy Scholars deſire leave to play.*
66 *Let them play together,*
67 *In the place appointed,*
68 *And let them return in good time,*
69 *About Five of the Clock.*
70 *I have got leave, though with much ado.*
71 *But we muſt beware we do no harm.*

Præceptor minatus eſt mihi verberare.
Quò nunc vadis?
Eo domum.
Joannes exivit ſcholâ.
Quanti emiſti hunc librum?
Parvo pretio emi, nimio.
Nemo divendit alio pretio.
Nunc aër ſerenus eſt.
Non licêt ludere abſq; venia.
Mittendus eſt quiſpiã,
Qui ludendi veniam impetret.
Eat Paulus, nam bene linguax eſt & audax.
Eat, qui volet.
Ego carere malo, quàm rogare.
Nemo ad hanc legationem magis idoneus quàm Paulus.
Diſcipuli tui orant ludendi veniam.
Ludant, ſed gregatim,
In loco ad id conſtituto,
Et maturè ſe domum recipiant,
Sub horam quintam.
Impetravi veniã, quanquam ægrè.
Interim cavendum ne quid peccemus.

Ὁ διδάσκαλός μου ἠπείλησέ μοι πληγάς.
Ποῖ νῦν βαδίζεις;
Πορεύομαι οἴκαδε.
Ἰωάννης ἐξῆλθε ἐκ σχολῆς.
Πόσου ἠγόρασάς τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον;
Ἠγόρασον ὀλίγου, πολλοῦ.
Οὐδεὶς πωλεῖ ἄλλης τιμῆς.
Εὐδία ἤδη ἐστί.
Οὐκ ἔξεστι παίζειν ἄνευ ἐξουσίας.
Χρὴ πέμπειν τίνα,
Ὃς τὴν τοῦ παίζειν ἐξουσίαν τύχῃ.
Πορευέσθω ὁ Παῦλος, πολυλόγος γὰρ ἐστι καὶ τολμηρός.
Πορευέσθω ὅστις βούλεται.
Ἐγὼ βούλομαι μᾶλλον ἀπορῆσαι ἢ αἰτῆσαι.
Οὐδεὶς πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ πρεσβεῖον ἱκανώτερός ἐστι.
Οἱ μαθηταί σε αἰτοῦσι φιλανθρωπίαν σε τοῦ παίζειν ἐξουσίαν.
Παιζέτωσαν, ἀλλὰ ἀγελαδόν,
Ἐν τόπῳ τεταγμένῳ,
Καὶ ἐν καιρῷ οἰκαδε ἀνιόντες,
Ἀμφὶ ὥραν πέμπτην.
Ἐπέτυχον ἐξουσίας, καίτοι δυσχερῶς.
Ἀλλὰ ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ φυλακτέον ὅτι μήτι ἁμαρτάνωμεν.

Formis

SECTIO VI.

Forms about Riſing, and Enquiry about ſaying ones Leſſons.

1 *WHence come you ſo early?*
2 *From my Chamber.*
3 *When did you riſe?*
4 *A little before Six.*

5 *Who call'd thee up?*
6 *My Brother, my Siſter.*
7 *Have you ſaid your Prayers?*
8 *Aſſoon as we kembed our Hair, waſhed our Faces, Mouth, and Hands*

9 *I ſerved God.*
10 *Are you ready to give an account of your Study?*
11 *I think I am ready.*

12 *Say, and be confident.*
13 *Can you ſay your Leſſon without Book?*
14 *Almoſt.*

15 *Shall we repeat together?*

16 *With all my heart.*
17 *Begin*
18 *I will do it willingly.*
19 *But hear me attentively,*
20 *That you may tell me when I ſay wrong.*
21 *You have miſs'd once, twice, thrice, four times,*

UNde venis tam manè?
Ex cubiculo.
Quando ſurrexiſti?
Paulò ante ſextam.

Quis excitavit te?
Frater, Soror.
Precatus es deum?

Quamprimum pexui crines, faciem, os & manus lavi,

Adoravi Deum.
Eſne paratus ad reddendum rationem ſtudii tui?
Paratus ſum, ut mihi videor.
Redde rationem, & ſis præſenti animo.
Tenes memoriâ prælectionem?
Propemodúm.

Víſne repetamus unâ?

Maximè velim.
Incipe.
Faciam libenter.
Sed tu attentè auſculta me,
Ut corrigas ſi quid peccavero.
Errâſti ſemel, bis, ter, quater,

Πόθεν ἔρχῃ ἔτω πρωΐ;
Ἐκ τῆ κοιτῶνος.
Πότε ἀνέστης;
Μικρὸν πρὸ τ ὥρας ἕκτης.
Τίς ἐξήγειρέ σε;
Ἀδελφός, ἀδελφή.
Προσηύξω τῷ θεῷ;

Ὅτε πρῶτον ἐκτένισα τὰς τρίχας, ἐνιψάμην τ ὄψιν, καὶ τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ τὸ σῶμα,

Προσηυξάμην τ θεόν.
Οὐχὶ ἕτοιμος εἶ, λόγον δοῦναι τ σοὶ τὰ γράμματα προσδῆς σε;
Ἕτοιμός εἰμι, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ.
Δὸς ἓν λόγον, καὶ θάρσει.

Διὰ μνήμης φέρεις τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν;
Μικρᾶ δεῖν, ὀλίγα δεῖν, σχεδόν.
Ἆρ' ἓν ἐθέλεις ὅπως ἀναγνώσωμεν μετ' ἀλλήλων;
Μάλιστα ἐθέλω.
Ποιῶ τ ἀρχήν.
Ποιήσομαι ἀσμένως.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ πρόσεχε τ νῦν,

Ἵνα ἐπανορθώσῃς εἴ τι ἁμάρτω.
Ἤδη ἅπαξ ἥμαρτες, δὶς, τρὶς, τετράκις,

22 *Five, Six, Seven times,*	Quinquies, ſexies, ſepties,	Πεντάκις, ἑξάκις, ἑπτάκις,
23 *Eight, Nine, Ten times.*	Octies, novies, decies.	Ὀκτάκις, ἐννάκις, δεκάκις.
24 *Woe is me.*	Me miſerum.	Ὦ τάλα.
25 *I thought I could ſay excellent well.*	Putabam me præclarè tenere.	Ἐγὼ ἐνόμιζον καλῶς εἰδέναι.
26 *'Tis ſo oftentimes with me.*	Idem & mihi ſolet accidere,	Τὸ αὐτὸ κ᾽ ἐμοὶ εἴωθε συμβαίνειν,
27 *When my Memory is not confirm'd.*	Cùm memoria non ſatis confirmata eſt.	Ὅταν ἡ μνήμη οὐκ ἄλις ἐσπείκται.
28 *He is happy that has a good Memory.*	Fœlix qui memoriâ bonâ præditus eſt.	Μακάριος ὅστις μνήμην ἀγαθὴν ἔχει.
29 *It is a real Benefit.*	Magnum reverâ beneficium.	Μέγα ὡς εὐεργέτημα.
30 *But the Time goes away.*	Sed tempus abit.	Ἀλλ᾽ ὁ χρόνος διέρχεται.
31 *Hear me now.*	Audi nunc me.	Ἄκουέ μου νῦν.
32 *I hear thee, ſay.*	Audio, recita.	Ἀκούω, ἀναγόρευε.

SECTIO VII.

Coloquies about Marriage.

1 *I Am to marry the next day after to morrow.*	PErendie ducturus ſum.	Ἤμην μεταύριον γαμήσων.
2 *Who is your Bride?*	Quænam eſt ſponſa?	Τίς δ᾽ ἐστι νύμφη;
3 Dorothy.	Dorothea.	Δωροθία.
4 *We wiſh you joy of her,*	De hac tibi congratulamur,	Ταύτης σοι συγχαίρομεν,
5 *For ſhe is not only beautiful, but well bred,*	Nam non ſolum pulchra eſt, ſed bene etiam educata,	Οὐ γὰρ μόνον καλή ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ κ᾽ εὖ τεθραμμένη,
6 *And inſtructed to be a good Houſewife.*	Et ad curanda negotia domeſtica, benè inſtituta.	Καὶ πρὸς τὸ οἰκουρῆσαι ἄριστα πεπαιδευμένη.
7 *So they ſay.*	Ita aiunt.	Οὕτω λέγουσι.
8 *I know it certainly.*	Ego novi certò.	Ἐγὼ ἀκριβῶς οἶδα.
9 *If you love me,*	Si me amatis,	Εἰ ἐμὲ ἀγαπᾶτε,
10 *Grace my Wedding with your Preſence?*	Veſtrâ præſentiâ nuptias meas cohoneſtetis.	Τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ τὸν γάμον μου κοσμῆτε.

SECTIO VIII.

About being at home, and Walking abroad, and Talking.

1 IS John *at home?*	ESne Joannes domi?	Ὀυχὶ Ἰωάννης οἴκοι ἐστι;
2 *I am not certain.*	Non certò scio.	Οὐκ ἀκριβῶς οἶδα.
3 *But go and see.*	Sed abi visum.	Ἀλλὰ ἴθι βλεψόμενος.
4 *Go your self rather and ask,*	Abi tu potiùs interrogatum,	Ἢ πάλλον ἴθι σύ ἐρωτίζων
5 *Whether he will be at home or no.*	An velit jam domi esse.	Εἰ ἐθέλει ἤδη οἴκοι εἶναι.
6 *Are you at home* John?	Joannes, esne domi?	Ὦ Ἰωάννη, οἴκοι εἶ;
7 *I am.*	Sum.	Εἰμί.
8 *But you live like a Fish in the Shell.*	Sed tu mihi videris cochleæ vitam agere.	Ἀλλὰ σύ μοι δοκεῖς κόχλης βίον ζῆν
9 *You are always at home,*	Perpetuò domi sedes,	Ὅτι διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου οἴκοι γαθέζῃ,
10 *And never creep out.*	Nec usquam prorepis.	Καὶ μηδαμόσε ἔρπεις.
11 *I have something to do at home.*	Est quod agam domi.	Ἔστι μὲν ὃ πράττω οἴκοι
12 *I have no Business abroad.*	Foris nihil mihi est negotii.	Ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα
13 *Or if I had any, this Weather would keep me within doors a few days.*	Aut si quid esset, hæc aura me dies aliquot à publico cohibuisset	Καὶ εἴ τι ἂν εἴη, ὅμως αὕτη αὕρα με ἡμέρας τινὰς τοῦ δημοσίου ἂν ἀπείργοι
14 *But now it is a clear day,*	Sed nunc serenum est cœlum,	Ἀλλὰ ἐκ τοῦ παρόντι εὔδιος ὁ οὐρανός ἐστι,
15 *And invites to a Walk*	Et invitat ad ambulandum.	Καὶ παρακαλεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ περιπατεῖν.
16 *If you have a mind to a Walk,*	Si prodeambulare lubet,	Εἰ περιπατῆσαι ἀρέσκει,
17 *I am not unwilling.*	Non recuso.	Οὐκ ἀναίνομαι.
18 *Was not this a pleasant Walk?*	Nonne voluptati fuit hæc deambulatio?	Οὐχὶ ἔστι ὁ περίπατός σοι ἡδὺς ἐγένετο;
19 *Truly I took much delight in it.*	Ego quidem eâ vehementer delectatus sum.	Ἐγὼ μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν αὐτῷ ἤθην.
20 *I wish you very much Happiness.*	Opto tibi multam fœlicitatem.	Εὔχομαί σοι πολλὴν εὐτυχίαν.

21 *What*

21 *What are you doing?*	Quid agis?	Τί πράττεις;
22 *I am talking.*	Confabulor.	Συνομιλέω.
23 *What doſt thou talk to thy ſelf?*	Quid confabulare ſolus?	Τί συνομιλεῖς μόνος;
24 *Truly I talk with a a moſt pleaſant Companion.*	Certè lepidiſſimo congerone confabulor.	Ναὶ ἡδίστῳ συνομίλῳ συνομιλῶν τυγχάνω.
25 *With whom?*	Quo?	Τίνι;
26 *With* Cicero.	Cicerone.	Τῷ Κικέρωνι.
27 *Thou doſt that often.*	Iſtud quidem ſæpe facis.	Τοῦτο μὲν πολλάκις πράττεις.
28 *But Variety is pleaſant.*	Sed varietas grata eſt.	Ἀλλὰ τὸ ποικίλον ἡδύ.
29 *We cannot have too much Learning.*	Nulla eſt ſatietas literarum.	Οὐκ ἔστιν ἀδὲς τῶν γραμμάτων κόρος.
30 *It is true.*	Verum eſt.	Ἀληθὲς μέν.
31 *But a Moderation is beſt in all things.*	Sed modus in omnibus optimus.	Ἀλλὰ μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστον.
32 *Nothing is ſweet, that is perpetual.*	Nihil ſuave, quod perpetuum.	Οὐδὲν ἡδὺ ἀδιάλειπτον ὄν.
33 *Thou keepeſt thy old Cuſtom.*	Tuo more facis.	Κατὰ τὸ ἔθος ποιεῖς.
34 *Thou haſt not left thy Jeering.*	Rides me ut ſoles.	Καταγελᾷς με ὡς εἴωθας.
35 *I ſpeak ſeriouſly.*	Ex animo loquor.	Μετὰ σπουδῆς λέγω.

SECTIO IX.

Forms about Buſineſs.

1 I *Pray take my Buſineſs to thy ſpecial care.*	QUæſo, ut hæc res tibi cordi ſit.	Δέομαί σου τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμά σοι μέλειν
2 *I moſt heartily deſire you,*	Etiam atque etiam rogo,	Ἀξιῶ σε ὡς δυνάμει μάλιστα,
3 *That you would mind this Buſineſs.*	Ut hoc negotium tibi curæ ſit.	Τοῦτο τοῦ πράγματος φροντίζειν.
4 *I will do it for you,*	Ego hoc tibi effectum dabo,	Ἐγώ σοι τοῦτο ἐξεργάσομαι.
5 *And that ſpeedily.*	Et quidem propediem.	Καὶ μὲν ὡς ὅτι τάχιστα.
6 *I cannot promiſe you ſucceſs,*	Eventum præſtare non poſſum,	Τὸ ἐκβαῖνον δυνάμει κατεργάσασθαι,

7 *But I'll promise you, neither Faith nor Care shall be wanting.*	Illud polliceor, mihi nec fidem, nec studium defuturum.	Τοῦτο ὑπισχοῦμαι, ἐμοὶ οὐδὲ πίστιν, οὐδὲ σπουδὴν ὑπολείψειν.
8 *I will make good in Action,*	Re præstabo,	Τῷ ἔργῳ διαπράξομαι,
9 *What becomes a true Friend.*	Quicquid est amici sinceri.	Πᾶν ὅ, τί ἐστι φίλου γνησίου.
10 *What happened that you have not seen us all this while?*	Quid accidit, quòd tamdiu nos non inviseris?	Τί συνέβη, ὅτι τοσοῦτον χρόνον ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπισκέπτῃ;
11 *I could not for Business.*	Non licuit per occupationes.	Οὐκ ἐξῆν διὰ ἀσχολίας.
12 *I was very ill.*	Malè habui.	Κακῶς εἶχον.

SECTIO X.

Forms about Friendship.

1 *I Shall thank you as long as I live.*	GRatiam tibi habiturus sum, quoad vivam, maximam.	ΧΑ'ριν σοι ἔξω, μέχρι ἂν ζῶ, μεγίστην.
2 *I can hardly thank you sufficiently,*	Pares agere gratias vix possum,	Ἴσην ἔχειν χάριν μόγις δύναμαι.
3 *I can requite you never,*	Referre nequaquàm,	Ἀποδοῦναι οὐδαμῶς,
4 *For this your Favor.*	Pro isto beneficio.	Ὑπὲρ ταύτης τῆς ἐυεργεσίας
5 *This is the most acceptable,*	Hoc longè est gratissimum,	Αὕτη ἡδίστη τυγχάνει οὖσα.
6 *Among the many Courtesies,*	Ex omnibus beneficiis,	Πασῶν τῶν ἐυεργεσιῶν,
7 *Which you have done me.*	Quæ tu plurima in me contulisti.	Ἃς μὲν πολλὰς ἐυεργέτησάς με.
8 *Our Friendship is greater,*	Major est nostra necessitudo,	Μείζων ἐστὶν ἡ φιλία ἡμῶν.
9 *Than that thou shouldest thank me, or I thee,*	Quàm ut tu mihi gratias deberes, vel ego tibi,	Ἢ ἵνα σὺ ἐμοὶ χάριν ἔχῃς, ἢ οὐγώ σοι,
10 *For any Benefits.*	Pro ullis beneficiis.	Ὑπὲρ τινῶν ἐυεργεσιῶν.
11 *He that doth good for a Friend.*	Qui amico benefacit,	Ὁ φίλον ἐυεργετῶν,
12 *Doth himself a Courtesie.*	Sibi est benificus.	Ἑαυτὸν ἐυεργετεῖ.

13 *He that deserves well from a Friend,*	Qui bene meretur de amico,	Ὁ φίλον εὐποιῶν,
14 *Gives not a Benefit.*	Non dat beneficium,	Οὐκ εὐεργετεῖ,
15 *But puts it out to use.*	Sed fœnerat.	Ἀλλὰ δανείζει.
16 *I am glad to see thee alive.*	Ego tibi superstiti.	Καὶ ἐγώ σοι ζῶντι.
17 *Thou art returned fatter,*	Rediisti nobis obesior,	Ἀνέστρεψας ἡμῖν πιότερος,
18 *And taller than thou wert.*	Et procerior solito.	Καὶ μακρότερος ἢ ἐτύγχανες ὤν.
19 *I had rather return wiser.*	Mallem redire prudentior.	Βουλοίμην ἂν μᾶλλον ἐπανεῖθεῖν σοφώτερος.
20 *I rejoyce,*	Gratulamur,	Συγχαίρομεν,
21 *That thou art come home safe and sound.*	Quòd vivus & valens nobis sis restitutus.	Ὅτι ζωὸς καὶ εὔρωστος ἡμῖν ἀπεδόθης.

SECTIO XI.

Enquiries after Health, and Fortune, &c.

1 I *Am glad,*	EGO lætor,	Ἐγὼ ἥδομαι,
2 *That I find ye well.*	Quòd vos salvos repererim.	Ὅτι ὑμᾶς ὑγιαίνοντας εὗρον.
3 *I prithee why so pale?*	Quid tibi vult iste pallor?	Τί σημαίνει ἐκείνη ἡ ὠχρότης;
4 *Why such Leanness?*	Quid macies?	Τί ἰσχνότης;
5 *Why these Wrinkles in thy Forehead?*	Quid hæ in fronte rugæ?	Τί αἱ ἐν τῷ μετώπῳ ῥυτίδες;
6 *My Body is like my Fortune.*	Qualis fortuna, talis est corporis habitus.	Ποῖα ἡ τύχη, τοιαύτη ἐστὶν καὶ ἡ τοῦ σώματος χέσις.
7 *Hath any Misfortune befaln you?*	Nunquid tibi acerbi accidit?	Ἆρά γε σοι ἀηδές τι συνέβη;
8 *Though Fortune never smil'd upon me much,*	Etsi nullo ferè tempore fortuna mihi favit,	Καίπερ οὐδένα χρόνον ἡ τύχη φιλικῶς εἶχε πρὸς ἐμὲ,
9 *She was never more than now my Enemy.*	Tamen nunquam mihi magis quàm nunc adversa est.	Ὅμως οὐδέποτέ μοι μᾶλλον, ἢ νῦν ἠναντιοῦτο.
10 *I am sorry for you.*	Doleo vicem tuam.	Συναλγέω σοι.
11 *What is the Misfortune?*	Quid istud mali est?	Τί τοῦτο τὸ κακόν ἐστι;

12 *I have loſt all my Mony.*
13 *Where?*
14 *In the Baltick Sea,*
16 *Sailing from Denmark into Germany.*
17 *I make no queſtion but you pray'd heartily.*
18 *Never more fervently,*
19 *You acknowledg the old Saying,*
20 *He that knows not how to pray, let him go to Sea.*
21 *I find it true by Experience.*
22 *'Tis well you could ſwim home.*
23 *Better loſe our Mony than our Life.*

24 *Therefore you ſee,*
25 *Learning and Vertue are the ſafeſt Riches,*

26 *But whither art thou bound now?*
27 *Strait to my own Country.*
28 *Stay a while.*
29 *I have ſomething to ſend.*
30 *A Footman carries no great Weight.*
31 *I will not burden thee much.*
32 *That you would commend me to all my Friends.*
I pray God keep you Company.

Univerſæ pecuniæ naufragium feci.
Ubinam?
In mari Baltico?
E Dania in Germaniam navigaturus.
Non dubium eſt quin diligenter oraveris.
Nunquam diligentiùs,
Fateris verum eſſe quod dicitur,
Qui neſcit orare, diſcat navigare.

Re ipsâ expertus ſum.

Bene eſt quòd vivus nobis enatâſti.
Melius eſt pecuniæ, quàm vitæ jacturam facere.
Vides igitur,
Doctrinam & virtutem eſſe tutiſſimas divitias.
Sed quò nunc te confers?
Rectà in patriam.

Reſiſte paulìſper.
Eſt quod tibi mandem.

Pediti non convenit ſarcina.
Non imponam tibi magnum onus.
Ut omnes familiares meos amanter ſalutes.
Precor ut deus tibi comes itineris ſit.

Πάντα τὰ χρήματα ἐναυάγησα.
Πῦ;
Ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Βαλτικῇ,
Ἐκ Κιμβρείας εἰς Γερμανίαν πλέοντα.
Οὐκ ἄδηλον ἦν, ὅτι ἀληθείᾳ πως προσεύξω
Οὐδέποτε σπουδαιότερον.
Ὁμολογεῖς τοι γοῦν ἀληθὲς εἶναι τὸ λεγόμενον,
Ὁ μὴ εἰδὼς προσεύχεσθαι, μαθέτω πλεῖν.

Τῷ ἔργῳ πεῖραν ἔλαβον.
Καλῶς ἔχει ὅτι αὐτὸς ἡμῖν ζωὸς ἐξενοκολύμβησας.
Βέλτιόν ἐστι τὰ χρήματα ἢ τὴν ζωὴν ναυαγῆσαι.

Ὁρᾷς δῆν,
Τὴν παιδείαν καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀσφαλέστατον πλοῦτον εἶναι,
Ἀλλὰ πῦ νῦν βαδίζεις;

Ἰδὺς τὴν πατρίδος.

Στῆθι πρὸς ὀλίγον.
Ἔστιν ὅ σοι ἐντείλωμαι.

Πεζῷ οὐκ ἁρμόττει φορτίον.
Οὐκ ἐπιθήσω σοι μέγα βάρος.
Ἵνα πάντας τοὺς οἰκείους μου παρ' ἐμοῦ φιλικῶς ἀσπάζῃ.
Εὔχομαί σοι θεὸν τὸν ὁδοῦ σοῦ συνοδοιπορεῖν.

SECTIO

SECTIO XII.

Coloquies betwixt a Scholar and Master.

1 Sch. *SIR, I having studied some years already,*

2 *Under your Tuition,*

3 *Have been taught faithfully by you.*

4 *But now it hath pleased my Parents,*

5 *That I should go to some University,*

6 *That I may improve my Learning,*

7 *And serve God more profitably in some Calling.*

8 *Wherefore I most humbly thank you,*

9 *For the many Benefits you have conferred upon me,*

10 *And I promise, that I will not only bear them in memory,*

11 *But publish them also to all good men,*

12 *With a grateful Mind and Tongue.*

Master.

13 *This Expression of your Modesty and Gratitude,*

Colloquia inter Discipulum & Ludimagistrum.

Dis. EGO aliquot jam annos bonis literis operam navans,

Sub tuâ ferulâ,

Fideliter à te institutus sum.

Nunc verò parentibus visum est,

Ut me hinc ad Academiam aliquam me conferam,

Ubi possim ampliorem ingenii cultū capere,

Et deo in functione aliquâ honestâ utiliùs servire.

Quare tibi gratias ago maximas,

Pro pluribus in me tuis beneficiis,

Et polliceor me illa non solùm perpetuò meminisse,

Sed etiam apud omnes bonos prædicare,

Gratâ mente & linguâ.

Ludimagister.

Significatio hæc modestiæ & gratitudinis tuæ,

Οἱ Διάλογοι πρὸς τὴν Μαθητὴν καὶ τὸν Διδάσκαλον.

Μα. Ἐγὼ ἔτη τινὰ ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι διατρίψας,

Ὑπὸ τῇ ῥαβδί σου,

Πιστῶς ὑπὸ σοῦ ἐδιδάχθην.

Νῦν δὲ τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀρέσκει,

Ἐμὲ ἐντεῦθεν εἰς Ἀκαδημίαν τινὰ ἀπελθεῖν,

Ὅπου πλείω μανθάνειν,

Καὶ τῷ Θεῷ ἐν κλήσει τινὶ καλῇ χρησιμώτερον δουλεύειν.

Διὸ πολλήν σοι ἔχω χάριν,

Ἀντὶ πολλῶν εἰς ἐμὲ εὐεργεσιῶν σου,

Καὶ ὑπισχνοῦμαι μὴ μόνον ἐκείνων εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονεύσειν,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσι ἐγκωμίασαι μέλλειν.

Εὐχαρίστῳ ψυχῇ καὶ γλώσσῃ.

Διδάσκαλος.

Ἡ δήλωσις τῆς σωφροσύνης καὶ εὐχαριστίας σου,

14 *Which*

14 *Which you have declared in Language,*
15 *It very acceptable to me.*

Quam hâc tuâ oratione declarâsti,
Est mihi pergrata.

Ἣν τοῦτο λόγῳ τῷ σε ἐπιδεικνύεις,
Κεχαρισμένη μοί ἐστι.

16 *And I would to God, there were more like you,*

Atque utinam plures tales essent,

Εἴθε καὶ πλείους τοιοῦτοι ἦεν,

17 *In this corrupt Age,*

Hoc corrupto sæculo,

Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ διεφθαρμένῳ αἰῶνι,

18 *And loose Garb of Young men,*

Et his perditis juventutis moribus.

Καὶ τοῖς βλαβεροῖς τῆς νεότητος τρόποις,

19 *Who would imitate your Diligence in your Learning,*

Qui tuam diligentiam imitarentur in discendis literis,

Μιμούμενοι σὴν ἐν τῷ μανθάνειν τὰ γράμματα σπουδήν,

20 *And Temperance in Manners.*

Et regendis moribus.

Καὶ τῷ διοικῆσαι τοὺς τρόπους.

21 *But I not only with a good Will,*

Ego verò non solùm libenter,

Ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἀσμένως,

22 *Give you leave to depart,*

Abeundi tibi veniam concedo,

Σοὶ δὲ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν ἐξουσίαν δίδωμι,

23 *But also ask of God in my Prayers,*

Sed etiam Deum oro,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ θεὸν αἰτῶ,

24 *That he guide and direct you hereafter;*

Ut deinceps te regat & gubernet;

Ὕστερόν σε κυβερνῆσαι καὶ εὐθύνειν,

25 *That as you have made a fair beginning,*

Ut utì pulchrè incepisti,

Ἵνα ὥσπερ καλῶς ἤρξω,

26 *So you may proceed,*

Ita pergas,

Οὕτω καὶ ποιῶν διατελέσῃς,

27 *And not suffer your self to be tainted with the Examples of bad Men,*

Nec te corrumpi sinas pravorum hominum exemplis,

Οὐδὲ σεαυτὸν τοῖς τῶν φαύλων παραδείγμασι διαφθαρῆναι ἐάσῃς,

28 *Whereof there is too great a plenty every where:*

Quorum ubique magna est copia:

Πολλῶν μὲν πανταχοῦ ὄντων.

29 *That in short time you be a Servant to the Church and State,*

Ut paulò post emolumento sis ecclesiæ & reipublicæ,

Ἵνα μικρῷ ὕστερον ὠφέλεια ὢν τυγχάνῃς τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ τῇ πολιτείᾳ,

30 *An Honor to Friends and Country,*
31 *And a Pleasure and Comfort to your Friends.*

Patriæ & amicis honori,
Voluptati & solatio amicis.

Τῇ πατρίδι καὶ τοῖς φίλοις δόξα,
Ἡδονὴ καὶ παραμυθία τοῖς γονεῦσι.

SECTIO XIII.

Coloquies about Health and Sickness, betwixt Henry, *Henricus,* Ἔρρικος. *Cornelius,* Κορνήλιος.

1 Hen. *ARE you well?*	Recténe vales?	Μῶν ἐρρωμένος εἶ;
2 Cor. *Not so well as I could wish.*	Secus quàm vellem.	Ἑτέρως ἂν βουλοίμην ἄν.
3 *I am as it pleases God.*	Valeo ut Deo visum est.	Διάκειμαι κατὰ τὸ δοκοῦν τῷ Θεῷ
4 *As they use to be, that have to do with Physitians.*	Ut illi solent, quibus cum medicis res est.	Ὡς εἰώθασιν, οἷς πρὸς τοὺς ἰατροὺς πρᾶγμά ἐστι.
5 Hen. *God forbid.*	Avertat Deus.	Μὴ γένοιτο.
6 *Thou tellest me ill News.*	Rem mihi peracerbam narras.	Ἀηδές τι λέγεις.
7 *But be of good Courage.*	Bono sis animo oportet.	Πρέπει σε θαρσεῖν.
8 *And shew thy self a Man.*	Virum te præstes oportet.	Χρή σε ἀνδραδῶς διακεῖσθαι.
9 *Behave thy self valiantly,*	Forti infractóque animo esto,	Μεγαλοψύχως σε ἔχειν δεῖ.
10 *A good Confidence helps in a bad Matter.*	Multum juvat animus in re malâ bonus.	Πολὺ βοηθεῖ ἐν τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ψυχὴ ἀγαθή.
11 *What Disease have you?*	Quid habes morbi?	Πόιαν νόσον ἀσθενεῖς;
12 Cor. *I know not, and therefore it is more dangerous with me.*	Nescio, atque ideò laboro periculosiús.	Οὐκ οἶδα καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, νοσῶ ἐπισφαλλέστερον.
13 Hen. *Thou sayst true.*	Verum dicis.	Ἀληθέεις, ὀρθῶς λέγεις.
14 *To know the Disease,*	Novisse morbum,	Τὸ τὴν νόσον γνῶναι,
15 *Is the first degree to Heath.*	Primus ad sanitatem gradus est.	Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὴν ὑγιείαν ἐστι.
16 *Hast thou consulted no Physitian?*	Nullúmne consuluisti Medicum?	Οὐδένι συνεβούλησας ἰατρῷ;
17 Cor. *A great many.*	Multos quidem.	Πολλοῖς μέν
18 Hen. *What do they say?*	Quid respondent?	Τί ἀποκρίνονται;
19 Cor. *One denies.*	Alius negat.	Ὁ μὲν ἀρνεῖται.
20 *The other affirms.*	Alius ait.	Ὁ δὲ λέγει.
21 *Another takes time to consider.*	Alius deliberandū censet.	Ὁ δὲ βουλεύεσθαι δεῖν οἴεται.

22 *They all agree in this,* | In hoc consentiunt omnes, | Ἐν ᾧ πᾶ ὁμονοῦσι,

23 *That I am miserable.* | Me miserum esse, | Μὲ παλαίπωρον εἶ).

24 Hen. *How long hast thou been sick?* | Quantum temporis est quòd te hoc malum corripuit? | Πόσου χρόνου ἐστὶν, ἐξ οὗ πονηρῶς ἔχεις;

25 Cor. *Eight Days.* | Octo dies. | Ὀκτὼ ἡμέραι.

26 *Almost a Month* | Fermè integer mensis est. | Μικρῦ δεῖν ὅλος ἤδη μήν ἐστι.

27 *I have been sick these Ten Months.* | Decimum jam mensem laboro. | Δέκατον μῆνα τοῦτον κάμνω.

28 *A whole Year I have been sick.* | Totum annum ægroto. | Ὅλον ἔτος ἀῤῥωστῶ.

29 Hen. *If I may be worthy to council thee,* | Ego censeo, | Οἶμαι ἐγὼ,

30 *Have a Care,* | Admittendum esse, | Πειρατέον,

31 *That the Disease be not familiar.* | Ne morbus fiat familiaris. | Τὸν νόσον ἐ γένηται οἰκείαν.

32 *Is it a Dropsie?* | Num est Hydrops? | Μῶν ὕδρωψ ἐστί;

33 Cor. *They say not.* | Negant. | Ἀρνῦν).

34 Hen. *Is it a Bloody Flux?* | Num dysenteria? | Μῶν δυσεντερία;

35 Cor. *I think not* | Non arbitror. | Οὐκ οἶμαι.

36 Hen. *Is it a Feaver?* | Num est febris? | Μῶν πυρετός;

37 Cor. *I think it is.* | Credo esse. | Πιστεύω εἶ).

38 Hen. *What kind of Feaver is it?* | Qualenam est febris? | Ποιός ἐστι πυρετός;

39 *A Quotidian?* | Quotidiana? | Ἀμφημέρινος;

40 *A Tertian?* | Tertiana? | Ἡ τριταῖος;

41 *Or a Quartan?* | Quartana? | Ἡ τεταρταῖος;

42 Cor. *I think it is some new kind of Feaver,* | Opinor novam esse febris speciem? | Νομίζω νέον εἶδ) τῦ πυρετῦ εἶδος,

43 *As now a days new Diseases arise,* | Ut nunc novi subinde morbi exoriuntur, | Ὡς ὲν τῷ νυνὶ πολλαὶ νέαι γίγνον) νόσοι,

44 *Not known before.* | Antehac incogniti. | Πρότερον ἄγνωστοι.

45 *There were too many of the old.* | Plus satis erat veterum. | Ἄλλις ἦν τῶν παλαιῶν.

46 Cor. *So it pleaseth God.* | Ita visum est Deo? | Οὕτως ἀρέσκει τῷ Θεῷ,

47 *To punish new Sins with new Diseases.* | Nova peccata punire novis morbis. | Τὰ νέα ἁμαρτήματα κολάζειν νέοις νοσήμασι.

48 Hen. *What Day does thy Fit return?* | Quoto die recurrit dolor? | Πόσῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀναφέρει τὸ ἄλγημα;

49 Cor. *Even every day,* | Imò quotidie, | Μᾶλλον καθ' ἑκάστην,

50 *Oftner than* Euripus. | Sæpiùs quàm Euripus. | Πλεοναχῆς ἢ Εὔριπος.

51 Hen.

51 Hen. *Oh most sad Misfortune!*	O malum abominandum!	Ὦ τοῦ κακοῦ βδελυκτοῦ.
52 *How didst thou come by this Infirmity?*	Unde contraxisti hunc morbum?	Πόθεν ἐπεσπάσω τὸ νόσημα;
53 *I think it came of a Cold.*	E frigore natum arbitror.	Ἐκ ψύχους γίνεσθαι οἶμαι.
54 *This Rawness of my Stomach came as I suppose,*	Hæc stomachi cruditas contracta est, ut opinor,	Τὴν τοῦ οἰσοφάγου ὠμότητα ὑπάρχειν ἡγοῦμαι,
55 *From raw Apples.*	E crudis malis.	Ἐκ μήλων ὠμῶν.
56 Hen. *Rather from too much, or unseasonable Study,*	Ex immodico potiùs aut intempestivo studio,	Μᾶλλον ἐξ ἀμέτρου, ἢ ἀκαίρου περὶ τὰ γράμματα σπουδῆς,
57 *Or drinking too much.*	Aut potatione largiori.	Ἢ ἐκ πότου ἀμέτρου.
58 *But why do you not consult a Physitian?*	Sed cur non accersis Medicum?	Ἀλλὰ διὰ τί οὐ παρακαλεῖς ἰατρόν τινα;
59 Cor. *I am afraid he will sooner enlarge my Disease,*	Timeo nè citiùs augeat morbum,	Δέδια μὴ θᾶττον τὸν νόσον αὐξάνῃ,
60 *Than cure it.*	Quàm curet.	Ἢ θεραπεύσῃ.
61 *I fear he may give me Poyson,*	Timeo nè venenum det,	Φοβοῦμαι μὴ τόξικον διδῷ,
62 *Instead of a Remedy.*	Pro remedio.	Ἀντὶ φαρμάκου.
63 Hen. *Therefore you must make choice of one,*	Deligendus est igitur,	Δεῖ γοῦν ἑλέσθαι τινά,
64 *Whom you may safely trust.*	Cui tutò fidas.	ᾧ ἀδεῶς πιστεύοις ἄν.
65 Cor. *If I must dye,*	Si moriendum est,	Εἰ χρὴ θανεῖν,
66 *I had rather dye once,*	Malo semel mori,	Βούλομαι μὲν μᾶλλον ἅπαξ τελευτᾶν,
67 *Than be massacred by so many Medicines.*	Quàm tot pharmacis excarnificatus.	Ἢ τοσούτοις φαρμάκοις ἐκτρυχωθείς.
68 Hen. *Provide then to be your own Physitian.*	Fac igitur ut tibi ipsi sis medicus.	Φρόντισον οὖν ὅπως αὐτὸς σεαυτῷ ἰατρὸς τυγχάνῃς ὤν.
69 *If you have no Confidence in a human Physitian,*	Si homini diffidis medico,	Εἰ ἀνδρὶ ἰατρῷ ἀπιστεῖς,
70 *I pray God supply your Physitian's place.*	Precor ut sit tibi medici vice Deus.	Εὔχομαί σοι τὸν Θεὸν ἐν ἰατροῦ μέρει εἶναι.
71 *Therefore ask of God the Benefit of Health.*	Proinde à Deo pete sanitatis beneficium.	Τοιγαροῦν σὺ τὸν Θεὸν αἴτει τὴν τῆς ὑγιείας χάριν.
72 Cor. *I know not whether it be a Benefit or no.*	An beneficium sit nescio.	Οὐκ οἶδα εἰ χάρις ἐστι.

73 Hen. *Is it not a Benefit to be freed from a Disease?*	An non beneficium est liberari morbo?	Πῶς οὐχὶ χάρις ἐστὶ, τῆς νόσου ἀπαλλαγῆναι;
74 Cor. *It is sometimes more Happiness to dye.*	Nonnunquā mori fœlicius est.	Ἐνίοτε τελευτᾶν βέλτιόν ἐστι
75 *But I entreat of God,*	Ego autem peto à Deo,	Ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦ Θεοῦ δέομαι οὐδὲν,
76 *Only what may be best.*	Nihil, nisi quod optimum sit.	Πλὴν ὅ, τι ἂν ἄριστον ᾖ.
77 Hen. *You act the Christian Philosopher:*	Piè tu quidem philosopharis:	Εὐσεβῶς σὺ μὲν φιλοσοφεῖς
78 *For when we ask good things of God,*	Cùm enim petimus à Deo bona,	Ὅτε μὲν γὰρ αἰτοῦμεν τὸν Θεὸν ἀγαθὰ,
79 *Necessary for this life,*	Ad hanc vitam necessaria,	Τὰ πρὸς τοῦτον βίον ἀναγκαῖα,
80 *We must always add,*	Semper addendum est.	Ἀεὶ προσθεῖναι δεῖ τὸ,
81 *Our Lord if thou please.*	Domine si tu vis.	Κύριε, ἐὰν θέλῃς.
82 *But Spiritual and Eternal Things are to be asked of God,*	Spiritualia autem & æterna bona petenda sunt à Deo,	Πνευματικὰ καὶ αἰώνια ἀγαθὰ τῷ Θεῷ εὔχεσθαι πρέπει.
83 *Without any condition.*	Sine ulla conditione.	Ἄνευ ὁμολογίας
84 *But Farewel* Cornelius.	Sed vale mi Corneli.	Ἀλλὰ ἔρρωσω ὦ φίλε Κορνήλιε.

SECTIO XIV.

Coloquies on the Road betwixt Two Travellers, Thomas *and* Peter. *Thomas & Petrus.* Θῶμας καὶ Πέτρος.

1 Tho. *Hast thou had a good Journey?*	Fuítne hoc iter tibi fœlix?	Οὐχὶ ἐγένετό σοι αὕτη ἡ ὁδοιπορία εὐτυχής;
2 Pet. *Indifferent,*	Sic satis,	Ἐγένετο μετρίως,
3 *But that there was much robbing every where?*	Nisi quòd nihil usquam tutum est à latronibus.	Πλὴν ὅτι οὐδεὶς τόπος ἀκινδύνως ἔχει διὰ τοὺς λῃστάς
4 Tho. *Did you come on Foot, or on Horseback?*	Pedes advenis, an eques?	Πέζος εἶς, ἢ ἱππεύς;
5 Pet. *Part of the Way on Foot,*	Partim pedestri itinere,	Τὰ μὲν πέζῃ πορείᾳ,
6 *Part by Wagon,*	Partim vehiculo,	Τὰ καὶ ἁμάξῃ,

7 *Part*

7 *Part by Horſe,*
8 *Part by Water.*
9 Tho. *How go things in the Low Countries?*
10 Pet. *Truly in a troubleſom condition.*
11 *There are great Threatnings of War.*
12 Tho. *But let this paſs, we have nothing to do with fighting.*
13 *How go your own Affairs?*
14 Pet. *Excellent well,*
15 *But are you fortunate?*
16 Tho. *Rather moſt unhappy.*
17 *It cannot be worſe with me.*
18 Pet. *Have you not gained what you purſued?*
19 *Have you not the Game you hunted?*
20 Tho. *I hunted, but* Delia *was not propitious.*
21 Pet. *Is there no Hope left?*
22 Tho. *Very much Hope,*
23 *But nothing of Subſtance,*
24 *Whole Wain-loads,*
25 *Ships-full,*
26 *But nothing elſe.*
27 Pet. *Hath the Conſul ſent thee nothing?*
28 Tho. *He hath promiſed richly,*
29 *But ſent not an Half-penny.*
30 Pet. *He is bountiful in Words,*
31 Tho. *But performs nothing in Deeds,*

Partim equo,
Partim navigio.
Quo in ſtatu ſunt Belgicæ?
Sanè turbulento ſtatu.

Magnæ bellorum minæ ſunt.
Sed hæc omittamus, nihil enim nobis cum Marte.
Quomodo habent res tuæ?
Optimè.
An proſpero fortunæ ſtatu uteris tu?
Imò maximè adverſo.

Res mea in pejori ſtatu eſſe non poteſt.
Non cepiſti quod captabas?

Non contigit præda, quam venabaris?
Venabar, ſed iratâ Deliâ.

Nihil reliquum eſt ſpei?

Permultum ſpei,
Sed nihil rei,

Tota plauſtra,
Totas naves,
Sed nihil præterea.
Nihil adhuc miſit Conſul?
Promiſit quidem largiter,
Sed ne obolum quidem miſit.
Multa quidem promittit verbis,
Sed re præſtat nihil.

Τὰ μὲν ἵππῳ,
Τὰ δὲ νηΐ.
Πῶς ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἐν Γαλλίᾳ Βελγικῇ.
Στασιαστικῶς.

Πολλαὶ μὲν ἐκεῖ πολέμων ἀπειλαί εἰσι.
Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα ἐάσωμεν, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν τῷ Ἄρει.
Τὰ δὲ σὰ πῶς ἔχει;

Καλλιστα.
Οὐχὶ εὐτυχεῖς;
Μᾶλλον δὲ δυστυχῶ.

Τὰ μὲν ἐμὰ χεῖρον ἔχειν οὐ δύναται.
Οὐκ ἐάλωκας ὃν ἐθήρευες;

Οὐχὶ σωίζει ἡ λεία ἣν ἐπεδίωξας;
Ἐθήρευον μὲν, ἀλλὰ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ὀργιζομένης.
Οὐδεμία ἐλπὶς λοιπή ἐστι;
Ἐλπὶς πολλὴ,
Πρᾶγμα δὲ οὐδέν,

Ὅλας ἁμάξας ἔχω,
Ὅλας νῆας,
Ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν τούτοις οὐδέν.
Οὐχ ὕπατος οὐδὲν ἔπεμψεν;
Ὑπέσχετο μὲν δαψιλῶς,

Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔπεμψεν ὄβολον οὐδένα.
Ὑπισχνεῖται πολλὰ λόγῳ,
Ἔργῳ οὐδὲν πιστόν.

32 Pet. *You must therefore feed your self with Hope.*	Ergò spe alendus est animus.	Χρὴ τοῦν ψυχὴν τῇ ἐλπίδι τρέφειν.
33 Tho. *But this will not fill the Belly.*	Sed hâc non saginatur venter.	Ἀλλὰ ταύτῃ οὐ πιαίνεται ἡ κοιλία.
34 *Yet I am the more nimble for Travel,*	Sed sum ad iter expeditior hoc,	Διὰ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸ ὁδοιπορεύειν εἰμὶ ἐπιτηδιότερος,
35 *Because I had no Weight in my Pocket.*	Quòd nihil esset oneris in zonâ.	Οὐδὲν φορτίον ἐν τῇ ζώνῃ ἔχων.
36 Pet. *I confess, and the less in Danger,*	Fateor, atque etiam tutior,	Ὁμολογῷ, καὶ ἀσφαλέστερος,
37 *For there are no greater Defensives against Thieves.*	Nulla enim sunt arma certiora adversus latrones.	Οὐδένα γὰρ ὅπλα μᾶλλον ἐλεύθερα τῶν λῃστῶν ἐστιν.
38 *But I had rather have the Burden with the Danger.*	Sed ego malim & onus & periculum.	Ἀλλ' ἐγὼ μᾶλλον ἂν βουλοίμην καὶ τὸ φορτίον καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον.
39 *Were not you robb'd by the Way?*	Nihílne tibi ademptum est in viâ?	Οὐδέν σου ἀφῄρηται ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ;
40 Pet. *From me?*	Mihíne?	Μῶν ἐμοῦ;
41 *Prithee how can you plunder a naked Man?*	Quæso quid eripias nudo?	Τί ἀφαιρήσεις ἀνθρώπου γυμνοῦ;
42 *Others had more cause to fear me.*	Aliis citiùs erat periculum à me.	Οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι μᾶλλον ἐφοβοῦντό μεν.
43 *I could without Money in my Purse,*	Licuit mihi vacuo viatori,	Ἐξῆν ἐμοὶ γυμνῷ ὁδοιπόρῳ,
44 *Sing and be hungry all the Way.*	Cantare & esurire per totum iter.	Ἄδειν καὶ πεινᾷν διὰ ὅλης τῆς ὁδοῦ.
45 Tho. *But whither are you bound now?*	Quò autem nunc abis?	Ποῖ δὲ νῦν βαδίζεις;
46 Pet. *Strait home,*	Rectà domum,	Εὐθὺ τῆς οἰκίας,
47 *To salute my Wife and Parents.*	Salutaturus uxorem & parentes,	Ἀσπασόμενος τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τοὺς γονεῖς,
48 *Whom I have not seen a great while.*	Jam diù non visos.	Πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον οὐκ ὁρωμένους.
49 Tho. *I wish you may find all chearful there.*	Precor illic ut offendas omnia læta.	Εὔχομαί σε πάντα ἐκεῖ εὑρεῖν ἡδέα.
50 Pet. *So say I, and it be God's Will.*	Utinàm ita velit Deus.	Αἴθε τοῦτο βούλοιτο Θεός.
51 *Is there no News at our House?*	Nihil interim extitit novi domi nostræ?	Οὐδὲν καινὸν συμβέβηκεν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἡμῶν;
52 Tho. *Nothing, but that you will find your Family encreased:*	Nihil, nisi quòd reperies auctam familiam:	Οὐδὲν, πλὴν ὅτι εὑρήσεις τὸν οἶκον ἐπίδοσιν εἰληφότα.

53 *For your Hen hath laid you a very fair Egg.*
Nam tua gallina peperit tibi pulchrum ovum.
Καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἀλέκτωρ σε τίκτει σοι ὠὸν καλόν.

54 Pet. *You tell me a fine Story,*
Bene nuntias,
Καλῶς λέγεις,

55 *And for this good News,*
Et pro hoc nuntio,
Καὶ ἀντὶ ταύτης τ ἀγγελίας,

56 *I beſtow this Gift upon you,*
Do tibi munus,
Δίδωμί σοι δῶρον,

57 *A New Teſtament,*
Novum Teſtamentum,
Τὴν Καινὴν Διαθήκην,

58 *Lately Printed fairly at* Paris.
Lutetiæ recèns elegantèr excuſum.
Ἐν Λουτετίᾳ νεωστὶ κομψῶς τυπωθεῖσ.

59 Tho. *This is a very acceptable Preſent.*
Eſt mihi hoc munus longè gratiſſimum.
Ἔστι μοι τοῦτο τὸ δῶρον ὡς ὄντι ἥδιστον.

60 *I will ſtudy to recompenſe this Favor.*
Diſpiciam, undè poſſim hoc donum penſare.
Σκέψομαι, ἢ ὅπωδέν σοι πῶς χάριν ἀξίαν ἀποδῶναι δυνηθῶ.

61 Pet. *Account, you have ſufficiently requited it.*
Abundè te penſâſſe puta,
Ἐξαρκέντως ἀνταποδωκέναι νόμιζε,

62 *If you accept it.*
Si boni conſulueris.
Εἰ ἀγαπήσεις.

SECTIO XV.

Coloquies about. News, between

James, *and* John. | *Jacobus & Joannes* | Ἰάκωβος, καὶ Ἰωάννης.

1 Jam. *No News from our Friends?*
Nihil novi à noſtris portas?
Ὅτι νὴν καινὸν παρὰ τ ἡμετέρων φέρεις;

2 John *I have no other than what is talked of,*
Nihil habeo præter ea quæ jactantur,
Οὐδὲν ἔχω, πλὴν ὅ, τι θρυλλεῖται,

3 *At the Barbers,*
In tonſtrinis,
Ἐν τοῖς κειρείοις,

4 *At the Carriers,*
In vehiculis,
Ἐν ἁμάξαις,

5 *And a Ship-board.*
Et in navibus.
Καὶ ἐν πλοίοις.

6 Jam. *Where Soldiers bear the Sway,*
Ubi milites dominantur,
Ὅπου οἱ στρατιῶται κυριεύουσιν,

7 *There is no ſparing Churches nor Learning.*
Ibi nec ſacris templis nec Muſis parcitur.
Ἐκεῖ οὐδὲ τ ἁγίων ἱερῶν, οὐδὲ μουσῶν φείδεται.

8 Jo.

8 Jo. *Therefore* Xenophon *said well and wisely,*	Rectè igitur Xenophon & sapientèr dixit,	Ὀρθῶς οὖν καὶ σοφῶς ὁ λέγων Ξενοφῶν φησὶ,
9 *Men account* Peace *a very good thing,*	Pax videtur hominibus esse magnum bonum,	Εἰρήνη δοκεῖ μέγα ἀγαθὸν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις,
10 *But War the greatest Uahappiness.*	Bellum verò maximum malum.	Πόλεμος δὲ μέγιστον χακόν.
11 *But I will detain thee no longer.*	Sed non te morabor diutiús.	Ἀλλὰ οὐ καθέξω σε πλείονα χρόνον.
12 *We will talk more another time,*	Aliàs pluribus colloquemur,	Ἐν ἑτέροις καιροῖς διὰ πλειόνων ποιησόμεθα τὴν συνουσίαν,
13 *When it shall be convenient for both.*	Quando erit utrique commodum.	Ὁπότε ἑκατέρῳ ἔσται ἐπιτήδειον.
14 *Now some Business calls me to another place.*	Nunc aliò me vocant negotia quædam.	Νῦν ἄλλοσέ με καλεῖ πράγματά τινα.

SECTIO XVI.

Coloquies about Travels, by

Nicholas, Matthew	*Nicolaus, Mattheus.*	Νικόλαος, Ματθαῖος
1 Nich. I *Hear you have lately visited your native Country.*	AUdio te patriam nuper revisisse.	Πυνθάνομαί σε νεωστὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἐπισκέψασθαι.
2 Mat. *I have looked upon it again,*	Revisi,	Ἐπεσκεψάμην,
3 *For I had not seen my Parents a great while,*	Diù enim non videram parentes meos,	Πολὺν γὰρ χρόνον τοὺς γονεῖς οὐκ ἐωράκειν,
4 *Neither could I longer bear*	Nec poteram diutiùs ferre	Οὐδ' ἐδυνήθην πλείονα χρόνον φέρειν
5 *The Absence of my Country and Friends.*	Desiderium patriæ & amicorum.	Τὸν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ τῶν φίλων πόθον
6 *But prithee tell me, how you found all things there?*	Sed dic quæso, quónam in loco illic offendisti omnia?	Ἀλλὰ ἄγε, πῶς ἐκεῖ ἑώρακας πάντα ἔχοντα;
7 Mat. *All new.*	Omnia nova.	Πάντα καινά.
8 *All things chang'd.*	Omnia mutata.	Πάντα μεταβεβλημένα.

9 *Methought*

9 *Methought I came into another World.*	Videbar mihi in alium venire mundum.	Ἐδόκουν εἰς ἄλλον ἐλθεῖν κόσμον.
10 *I had scarce been absent Ten Years.*	Vix dum decennium abfueram.	Ἔτη δέκα μόλις ἀπεγενόμην.
11 *I did no less wonder at all things,*	Non secus omnia mirabar,	Οὐκ ἄλλως ἅπαντα ἐθαύμασα,
12 *Than* Epimenides *the Prince of Sleepers,*	Quàm Epimenedes somniatorum princeps,	Ἢ Ἐπιμενίδης ὁ τῶν ὑπνωδῶν ἄρχων,
13 *Hardly out of his Dream.*	Vix tandem expergefactus.	Μόλις τελευταῖον ἀννεγερθείς.
14 *What Story is that?*	Quænam est ista fabula?	Ποῖος τίς οὗτός ἐστι μῦθος;
15 *I'll tell you, if you be at leisure to hear it.*	Dicam equidem si vacat audire.	Λέξω δὲ εἰ σχολή σοι ἐστὶν ἀκούειν.
16 *Nothing shall be more pleasing.*	Nihil fuerit jucundius.	Οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ ἥδιον ἔσται.
17 *Therefore I pray give me a Stool and Cushion.*	Sellam igitur cum pulvino mihi poni jube.	Ἕδραν οὖν σὺν προσκεφαλαίῳ μοι τίθεσθαι κέλευε.
18 Nich. *You advise well.*	Rectè admones.	Ὀρθῶς ὑπέμνησας.
19 *You will tell a lye with the more Ease, while you sit.*	Nam sedens commodiùs mentieris.	Καθήμενος γὰρ ῥᾶον ψευδολογήσεις.
20 Mat. *Historians tell a Story*	Historici fabulantur	Μυθολογοῦσιν οἱ ἱστορικοὶ
21 *Of one* Epimenides *a* Cretan *born,*	De Epeminede quodam Cretensi,	Περὶ Ἐπιμενίδου τινὸς Κρητέως,
22 *Who going alone out of the City*	Qui solus urbem egressus	Ὃς μόνος ἔξω τείχους πορευόμενος
23 *To take a Walk,*	Deambulandi gratiâ,	Πρὸς περίπατον,
24 *A sudden Storm of Rain enforcing;*	Subitâ pluviâ vi compellente;	Ἐπειδὴ διὰ τὴν ὑετὸν συνεχῆ,
25 *Entring into a Cave he fell asleep,*	Speluncam quandā ingressus obdormivit,	Σπήλαιον ἐμβὰς ἐκάθευδε,
26 *And continued sleeping Seven and Forty Years.*	Quadraginta septem perpetuos annos somnum continuârit.	Τεσσαράκοντα ἑπτὰ ἔτη εὕδων διετέλεσε.
27 Nich. *But it was well for* Epemenides,	Sed bene cum Epimenide actum est,	Ἀλλὰ εὐτυχῶς ἔπραξεν ὁ Ἐπιμενίδης,
28 *That he came to himself at last.*	Qui tandem ad se rediit.	Ὁ τὰ τελευταῖα ἑαυτὸν ἀναλαβών.
29 *Many learned Men never wake*	Multi docti nunquam expergiscuntur	Πολλοὶ μὲν ἐλλογίμων οὔποτε ἀναγείρονται
30 *Out of their Dreams,*	A suis somniis,	Ἐκ τῶν ἐνυπνίων ἑαυτῶν,

31 *But you do like a Poet,*	Sed facis ut poetâ dignum est,	Ἀλλὰ πράττεις ἀξιῶς ἀνδρὸς ποιητοῦ.
32 *Lye on.*	Perge mentiri.	Ἔμμενε οὖν τῷ ψεδολογεῖν.
33 Mat. Epeminides *when he wak'd,*	Epimenides somno solutus,	Ἐπιμενίδης ἀνεγερθεὶς,
34 *Goes out of the Cave,*	E spelunca prodit,	Ἐκ τοῦ σπηλαίου πορευόμενος,
35 *Looks about him,*	Circumspicit,	Περισκοπεῖ,
36 *He sees all things changed,*	Mutata videt omnia,	Ὁρᾷ πάντα μεταβεβλημένα,
37 *The Woods, the Banks,*	Sylvas, ripas,	Τὰς ὕλας, τὰς ὄχθας,
38 *The Rivers, the Trees,*	Flumina, arbores,	Τοὺς ποταμοὺς, τὰ δένδρα,
39 *The Fields,*	Agros,	Τοὺς ἀγρούς.
40 *To be short,*	Breviter,	Ὡς δὲ συντόμως εἰπεῖν,
41 *Every thing new.*	Nihil non novum.	Πάντα καινά.
42 *Going therefore to the City, he enquires,*	Accedens ad urbem. percontatur,	Βαδίζων οὖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐρωτᾶ.
43 *Staying there some while,*	Manens illic aliquandiu,	Διατρίβων αὐτόθι χρόνον τινὰ,
44 *He neither knew any Man,*	Neq; novit quenquam,	Οὐδὲ ἔγνω οὐδένα,
45 *Nor any knew him.*	Nec à quoquam agnitus est.	Οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τινὸς ἔγνωσθη.
46 *Another kind of Garment.*	Alius hominum cultus.	Ἄλλο γὰρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρίβλημα.
47 *Not the same Faces.*	Nec idem vultus.	Οὐδὲ τὸ αὐτὸ πρόσωπον,
48 *The Language was changed.*	Sermo mutatus.	Ἡ λέξις μετεβλήθη.
49 *The manners altered.*	Diversi mores.	Οἱ τρόποι διάφοροι.
50 *Nor do I wonder that this happened to* Epimenides,	Nec miror hoc Epimenidi evenisse,	Οὐδὲ θαυμάζω τοῦτο τῷ Ἐπιμενίδῃ συμβεβηκέναι,
51 *After so many Years,*	Post tantum annorum,	Μετὰ τοσαῦτα ἔτη.
52 *When almost the same thing hath hapned to me,*	Cùm mihi idem propemodum evenerit,	Ἐπειδὴ μικροῦ δεῖν ἐμοὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συνέβη,
53 *Who had been absent but a few Years.*	Qui pauculos annos abfuissem.	Τῷ ὀλίγα ἔτη τῆς πατρίδος ἀπογενομένῳ.
54 Nich. *How do your Father and Mother?*	Quid uterque parens?	Τί γονεῖς σου;
55 *Are they alive?*	Vivúntne?	Οὐχὶ βιοῦσι;
56 Mat. *They are both living,*	Vivunt ambo,	Βιοῦσι μὲν ἀμφότεροι,
57 *And indifferently well,*	Et valent utcumque,	Καὶ διάκειν δ' ὁπωσοῦν,

Rules

Rules of Behavior towards GOD aud Man.

1 *FEar God.*
2 *Honour the King.*
3 *Reverence thy Parents.*
4 *Converſe with the good.*
5 *Hearken to Inſtruction.*
6 *Imitate not the wicked.*
7 *Be always cleanly.*
8 *Provoke no body.*
9 *Study Virtue.*
10 *Let not Play entice thee.*
11 *Pray daily and devoutly.*
12 *Do as thou wouldſt be done to.*

13 *Diſpute not, nor delay to do thy Parents Commands.*
14 *Go not forth of the Doors without thy Parents Leave, and Return within the Time by them limited.*
15 *Quarrel not, nor contend with thy Brothers or Siſters, but live in Love, Peace and Unity.*
16 *Speak not at the Table if thy Superiors be diſcourſing. Meddle not with the Matter.*
17 *Eat not too faſt or greedily.*

18 *Eat not too much, but moderately.*

19 *Drink not nor ſpeak with any thing in thy Mouth.*
20 *Before and after thou drinkeſt, wipe thy Lips with thy Napkin.*
21 *Drink not till thou haſt quite emptied thy Mouth, nor drink often.*

22 *In Coughing or Sneezing, make as little Noiſe as poſſible.*
23 *If thou cannot avoid Yawning, ſhut thy Mouth with thy Hand or Handkerchief before it, turn thy Face aſide.*

DEum time.
Regem honora.
Parentes revereſe.
Cum bonis verſare.
Monitis obtempera.
Malos ne imiteris.
Semper mundus eſto.
Neminem laceſſe.
Virtutis ſtudio incumbe.
Luſus ne te illecebret.
Quotidiè & ſincerè precare.
Quod tibi non vis fieri alteri ne feceris.
Parentum mandata abſque morâ aut diſputatione exequaris.
Abſque parentum veniâ ne foribus egrediare, curato etiam ut intra ſtatutum tempus redeas.
Cum fratribus & ſororibus noli contendere, pacem verò & amorem cole.
Menſæ aſſidens nihil loquaris, ſermoni à ſuperioribus habito, tu nequaquàm adjungas.
Nè avidè nimiùm aut voracitèr cibum diglutias.
Modico cibo ſis contentus, quod ſupra modum evites cautiſſimè.
Repleto ore, vel aliquid in ore retinens, nec loquaris, nec bibas.
Ante & poſt potûs hauſtum, labra mantili vetergantur.
Niſi ore prorſus vacuo, ne bibas, nec hauſtus ſæpiùs repetitos abſorbes.
Cum tuſſis aut ſternutatio ceperit, ſtrepitum pro viribus evitato.
Si ſingultum evitare non poteris, os manu aut ſudario tegatur, facie etiam aliò verſâ.

24 *When thou blowest thy Nose, let thy Hankerchief be used, and make not a Noise in so doing.*

Ad emungendos nares, adhibeatur sudarium, evitetur strepitus.

25 *Let thy Countenance be moderately chearful, neither laughing nor frowning.*

Vultu esto modestè alacri, nec rideas, nec frontem contrahas.

26 *Laugh not aloud, but silently smile upon occasion.*

Risus nec exaudiatur tantùm, siquid acciderit causæ tacitus subrideas.

27 *Be not among Equals froward and fretful, but gentle and affable.*

Inter pares ne fis morosus, mitis verò blandúsque.

28 *Whisper not in Company.*

Coram aliis alterii ne insusurres.

29 *Come not over near to the Person thou speakest to.*

Ad eum pro sermone habes ne propè nimis accedas.

30 *Answer not one that is speaking to thee, whilst he has done.*

Responsum tuum cave, alloquentis verba non completa impediat.

31 *Strive not with Superiors in Argument or Discourse, but easily submit thine Opinion to their Assertions.*

In sermone cum superioribus ne contendito; tua omninò sententia eorum dogmati cedat.

32 *Mention not frivolous or little things among grave Persons or Superiors.*

Nugas & res leviusculas apud viros graves & superiores taceas.

33 *Boast not in Discourse of thine own Wit or doing.*

Verba tua de ingenio tuo aut factis nihil effugiant jactabunda.

34 *Beware thou utter not any thing hard to be believed.*

Verba parùm verisimilia, aut rem fidei obscuram ne loquaris.

35 *Interrupt not any one that speaks, though thou be his familiar.*

Loquentem licèt familiarem non intercipies.

36 *Coming in the midst of a Discourse, ask not what was talk'd of, but listen to the Remainder.*

In sermonis medio ingressus initium ne rogites, tacitus verò quod reliquum est audias.

37 *Laugh not in or at thine own Story, Wit or Jest.*

Tuorum ipsius verborum lepores, sales aut facetias non ridebis.

38 *Use not reproachful or contemptuous Language to any Person, though never so mean or inferior.*

Quemvis imi subselli virum verbis fastidiosis non exprobabis.

39 *Let thy Words be modest, and about those things only which may concern thee.*

Verba semper modesta sint & de rebus ad te pertinentibus. Tractent fabrilia fabri.

40 *At no time talk or quarrel in the School, but be quiet, peaceable and silent; much less mayest thou deceive thy self by trifling thy time away in Play.*

Nullatenùs in scholâ colloquia aut jurgia audebis; tacitus & innocuus, libris incumbes, nedùm tempus ludendo conterere.

41 *Bawl not aloud in making Complaints; a Boy's Tongue should never*

In accusando aut querendo vociferatio sonora absit; discipuli lin-

be

be heard in School, but in answering a Question or repeating his Lesson.

42 *Divulge not to any Person whatsoever elsewhere, any thing that hath passed in the School, either spoken or done.*

43 *Quarrel not with any body.*

44 *Affront no one, especially thy Elders by Word or Deed.*

45 *Jeer not any Person, though thou knowest some common Reproach whereby they have usually (and it may be deservedly) been vexed and provoked.*

46 *As near as may be, converse not with any but those that are good, sober and vertuous; Evil Communication corrupts good Manners.*

47 *Be not quarrelsome, but rather take patiently, than mischievously occasion any manner of wrong.*

48 *Reprove thy Companions as often as there shall be occasion, for any evil, wicked, unlawful or indecent Action or Expression*

49 *Be willing to take those Words or Actions as Jestings, which thou hast reason to believe were design'd for such; and fret not at thy Companions innocent Mirth.*

50 *Abuse not thy Companions either by Word or Deed.*

51 *Be not selfish altogether, but kindly free and generous to others.*

52 *Avoid sinful and unlawful Recreations, all such as prejudice the Welfare either of Body or Mind.*

53 *Scorn not, laugh not at any for the natural Infirmities of Body or Mind, nor because of them, affix to any a vexing Title of Contempt and Reproach.*

gua in schôlâ etiam prorsus urget, ni intertogatus quid respondeat aut prælectionem repetat.

Quicquid in schola dictum fuerit, aut gestum clam apud te habebis, rerum scholasticarum ne hi quidem vel quis alibi cuilibet innotescat.

Jurgia cum quolibet tibi obvenienti ne commoveas.

Ne nimiùm nedùm seniores verbo aut gestu lacessas.

Neminem derideas, etiamsi aliquam contumeliam pernoveris, quâ à pleriſque, & iis non immeritò curbantur.

Quod poteris, cum bonis, sobriis, virtutis deditis, iisque solis versare; Mali socii mores corrumpunt bonos.

Ne sis rixosus, potiùs patientèr, quàm scelestè minimam injuriæ unciolam inferas.

Reprehendas oportet socium quotiescunque malum quodpiam factum aut indecorem meritò postulaveris.

Non invitus verborum aut factorum lusitationes boni consulas, modò jocati tantùm cedere est, nec innocua congereronis jucunditas bilem tibi movear.

Nec verbo nec facto socio abuteris.

Ne sis solummodò Philautus, alios verò generosâ benignitate devincias.

Peccaminosos lusus fuge, quasi claustra quibus aut corporis aut animi rectæ valetudini malè cedit.

Nullum tempe aut lacesse propter conatum aliquod corporis aut animi malum, nec alicui malè se habenti contemptûs titulū affigas.

Proverbial Sentences.

1 *YOU have hit the Nail on the Head.*	REM acu tetigisti.
2 *He will not lose the Droppings of his Nose.*	Aquam plorat, quum lavat profundere.
3 *A Man cannot be here and there, and all at once.*	Ego hic esse & illic simul haud potui.
4 *We lose our Labor, labor in vain, take pains to no purpose.*	Operam ludimus.
5 *One Eye-Witness is worth Ten Ear-Witnesses.*	Pluris est oculatus testis unus, quàm auriti decem.
6 *He is sure mine own, I have him sure.*	Meus hic est, hamum vorat, illic homo meus est.
7 *I know him not if I meet him in my Dish.*	Quem ego hominem nullius coloris novi.
8 *Mony will make Friends.*	Res amicos invenit.
9 *I am contented with any thing, any thing pleases me, a little matter will serve my turn.*	Mihi quid satis, sat est.
10 *To have a Stomach like a Horse; To be as hungry as an Hawk.*	Milvinam habet appetentiam.
11 *Tell me it snows.*	Quid opus nota noscere.
12 *He hath Two Strings to his Bow.*	Ætatem uni cubili nunquam committe tuam.
13 *Old Men doat sometimes.*	Deliramus interdum senes.
14 *To be haled by the Head and Shoulders.*	Obtorto collo trahi.
15 *A dirty Fellow.*	Illo non lutum est lutulentius.
16 *As light as a Feather.*	Levior plumâ.
17 *He had better have kept his Bed at home.*	Pol magis sapisset, si dormivisset domi.
18 *He is nothing but Skin and Bones.*	Ossa atque pellis totus est.
19 *I am as lean as a Rake, a very Anatomy.*	Ossa atque pellis sum miserè macritudine.
20 *One may see through him*	Ita is pellucet quasi laternæ punicæ
21 *As dry as a Kex, as Tinder.*	Pumex non æquè est aridus.
22 *What will not Mony do?*	Videte quæso, quid potest pecunia.
23 *No harm, all's well*	Salva res est.
24 *Old Men are twice Children.*	Senes bis pueri.
25 *'Tis hard to kick against the Pricks*	Si stimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet.

26 *Fresh Fish and Strangers stink in Three Days.* — Piscis nequam est nisi recens.

27 *Teach me what I do not know.* — Monendus ne me moneas.

28 *A Snail's Gallop.* — Testudineus gradus.

29 *From Top to Toe, from Head to Foot, all over.* — Usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum.

30 *To buy with Ready Mony, not to run into the Book, go upon Trust for.* — Græcâ mercari fide.

31 *When Two Sundays come together.* — Ubi luscíniola defutris camio.

32 *One good Turn requires another.* — Manus manum lavat.

33 *Sweet Meat must have sowre Sauce. No Joy without Annoy.* — Ubicunque dulce est, ibi acidum invenies.

34 *Trim Tram, like Master like Man.* — Qualis dominus, talis & servus.

35 *To Morrow is a new Day.* — Quod non hodie est, cras erit.

36 *Every Man likes his own Things best.* — Sua cuique res est charissima.

37 *Use is a great Matter.* — Taurum tollat, qui vitulum sustulerit.

38 *Fish should swim.* — Pisces natare oportet.

39 *Do you know me no better than so.* — Sic notus Ulysses.

40 *Ka' me, and I'll Ka' thee.* — Serva me, servabo te.

41 *Out of Reach of Gun shot.* — Extra teli conjectum.

42 *Born under an Ill Planet.* — Malo astro natus.

43 *I do not believe he is worth a Groat, if every body had their own, he ows more than he is worth.* — Non puto illum capillos liberos habere.

44 *He is as good a Man as lives.* — Ipso, homo melior non est.

45 *Where nought is to be had, the King must lose his Right.* — Inops audacia tuta est.

46 *The World is well amended with him.* — Paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere.

47 *He will be talk'd of when he is dead* — Sempiternè nominabitur.

48 *Too much of one thing is good for nothing.* — Ne quid nimis.

49 *He began all the Mischief.* — Hinc illæ lachrimæ.

50 *An evil Mind, an evil Meaning.* — Mala mens, malus animus.

51 *You come in Pudding-time.* — Per tempus advenis.

52 *I have heard it a Thousand times.* — Plus millies audivi.

53 *I have my Faults as well as others.* — Homo sum, humani nihil à me alienum puto.

54 *See what others do first.* — Periculum ex aliis facito.

55 *Charity begins at home, every thing would live.* — Omnes sibi melius esse malunt, quàm alteri.

56 *True Blue will never stain.* — Antiquâ homo virtute ac fide.

57 *Nothing venture, nothing have.* — Non sit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile.

58 *Sorrow will wear away in time.* — Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus.

59 *A Man cannot always do as he would.* — Non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut vult.

60 *Labor overcomes all things.* — Nihil tam difficile est quin quærendo investigari potest.

61 *You will make nothing on't, get nothing by it.* — Nihil facis.

62 *Many Men, many Minds; One Man's Meat is another Man's Poyson.* — Quot homines, tot sententiæ.

63 *Every Man hath his Humor, his Way to himself.* — Suus cuique mos.

64 *I have got a Wolf by the Ears.* — Auribus teneo lupum.

65 *Run not from one Extreme into another.* — Ita fugias ne præter causam.

66 *You have brought your Hogs to a fair Market.* — Tibi ad restim res redit.

67 *Sue a Beggar and catch a Louse.* — Rete non tenditur accipitri nec milvo.

68 *To labor in vain.* — Laterem lavare.

69 *He cannot fare well but he must cry Roastmeat.* — Sorex suo perit indicio.

70 *More Ways to the Wood than one, let's try another Way.* — Hoc non succesſit, aliâ aggrediamur viâ.

71 *Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings.* — Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit.

72 *Well begun is half done.* — Dimidium facti, qui bene cæpit habet.

73 *Better Times will come.* — Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur horâ.

74 *A good Conscience is a continual Feast.* — Hic murus aheneus esto, Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.

75 *Soft Wax will take any Impression.* — Argillæ quidquis imitaberis udæ

76 *One Man's Meat is another Man's Poyson.* — Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.

77 *Much Coin, much Care.* — Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniâ.

78 *Much would have more.* — Multa petentibus, desunt multa.

79 *No Sweet without its Sweat; No Pains no Gains.* — Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.

80 *Every Bean hath its Black.* — Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur,

81 *What is bred in the Bone, will not out of the Flesh.* — Naturam expellas furcâ licèt usque recurret.

82 *What cannot be cured, must be endured; Make a Virtue of Necessity.* — Levius sit patientiâ, quicquid corrigere est nefas.

83 *The highest Tree hath the greatest Fall.* — Celsæ graviore casu decidunt turres.

84 *It's a good Horſe that never ſtumbleth.* — Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

85 *There is Reaſon in Roaſting of Eggs.* — Eſt modus in rebus.

86 *As blind as a Beetle.* — Hypſæâ cœcior.

87 *A Tale of a Tub.* — Aliquid de lanâ caprinâ.

88 *Strike, or give me the Bill; Mind what you are about.* — Hoc age.

89 *They are well match'd.* — Non compoſitus melius cum bitho Bacchius.

90 *Short and ſweet,* — Occidit miſeros crambe.

91 *Beauty is but a Bleſſom.* — Forma bonum fragile eſt.

92 *Sweet Meat muſt have ſowre Sauce,* — Dulcia non meruit, qui non guſtavit amara.

93 *After Dinner ſit a while, after Supper walk a Mile.* — Poſt epulas ſtabis, vel paſſus mille meabis.

94 *Young Mens Knocks Old Men feel.* — Quæ peccamus juvenes, ea luimus ſenes.

95 *Doctor* Merriman, *Doctor* Quiet, *and Doctor* Diet. — Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata diæta.

96 *Unequal Marriages ſeldom prove happy.* — Si quâ voles aptè nubere, nube pari.

97 *Set a Beggar on Horſeback, and he will ride a Gallop.* — Aſperius nihil eſt humili, cùm ſurgit in altum.

98 *The Belly hath no Ears.* — Venter non habeat aures, auribus caret.

99 *Birds of a Feather flock together.* — Pares cum paribus facillimè congregantur.

100 *Black will take no other Hue.* — Lanarum nigræ nullum colorem bibunt.

101 *The burnt Child dreads the Fire.* — Piſcator ictus ſapit.

102 *Many a good Cow hath but a bad Calf.* — Heroum filii noxæ.

103 *Curſt Cows have ſhort Horns.* — Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.

104 *The Crow thinks her own Bird faireſt.* — Aſinus aſino; ſus ſui pulcher.

105 *The better Day, the better Deed.* — Dicenda bonâ ſunt bona verba die.

106 *Speak well of the dead.* — Mortuis non convitiandum, de mortuis nil niſi bonum.

107 *After Death the Doctor.* — Poſt bellum, auxilium, medicina mortuorum ſera eſt.

108 *Vice corrects Sin.* — Aliorum medicus ipſe ulceribus ſcates.

109 *The Labourer is worthy his Hire.* — Dignus Operarius mercede ſuâ.

120 *Ever drunk, ever dry; he is never quench'd, the more he drinks, the more he may.* — Parthi quo plus bibunt, eò plus ſitiunt.

111 *What Soberneſs conceals, Drunkenneſs reveals* — Quod eſt in corde ſobrii, eſt in ore ebrii.

112 *All's well that ends well.* — Exitus acta probat.

113 *The Evening crowns the Day.* — Dici beatus ante obitum nemo, ſupremaq; funera debet.

114 *If once a Man fall, all will tread on him.* — Vulgus ſequitur fortunam & odit damnatos.

115 *Too much Familiarity breeds Contempt* — Nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.

116 *To forget a Wrong is the beſt Revenge* — Infirmi eſt animi exiguique voluptas ultio.

117 *Fortune favors Fools.* — Fortuna favit fatuis.

118 *Friends may meet, but Mountains never.* — Mons cum monte non miſcetur.

119 *A Friend is never known till one have need.* — Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.

120 *The fartheſt Way about is the neareſt Way home.* — Compendia plerumq; ſunt diſpendia.

121 *Look not a Gift Horſe in the Mouth* — Noli equi inſpicere dentes donati.

122 *Tell me with whom thou goeſt, and I'll tell thee what thou doeſt.* — Noſcitur ex ſocio, qui non cognoſcitur ex ſe.

123 *Haſte makes Waſte, the more Haſte the worſt Speed.* — Qui nimis properè minùs proſperè, Qui nimiùm properat, ſeriùs abſolvit; Canis feſtinans cæcos parit catulos.

124 *Honours change Manners.* — Honores mutant mores.

125 *Hope keeps him alive.* — Spes alit.

126 *A Man's Houſe is his Caſtle.* — Jura publica favent privatæ domus.

127 *Hunger is the beſt Sawce.* — Optimum cibi condimentum fames, ſitis potûs.

128 *A good* Jack *makes a good* Gill. — Bonus dux bonum reddit comitem.

129 *It is never too late to repent.* — Nunquam ſera eſt ad bonos mores via.

130 *Never too old to learn.* — Nulla ætas ad perdiſcendum ſera eſt.

131 *While there's Life there's Hope.* — Ægroto dum anima eſt, ſpes eſt.

132 *They that make Laws muſt not break them.* — Patere legem quam ipſo tuliſti.

133 *Like will to like; Birds of a Feather flock together.* — Æqualis æqualem delectat.

134 *Many Hands make light Work.* — Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.

135 *No Mill, no Meal, no Sweat, no Sweet.* — Qui vitat molam, vitat Farinam.

136 *'Tis Mony makes the Mare to go.* — Pecuniæ obediunt omnia.

137 *Mony makes the Man.* — Pecuniæ vir.

138 *New Lords, new Laws.* — Novus Rex, nova Lex.

139 *An unlawful Oath is better broken than kept.* — Nè sint sacramenta pietatis vincula impietatis.

140 *Older and wiser.* — Discipulus est prioris posterior dies.

141 *One beats the Bush, and another catches the Hare.* — Alii sementum faciunt, alii metent.

142 *Opportunity makes Thievet.* — Occasio facit furem.

143 *Without Pains, no Gains.* — Dii laboribus omnia vendunt.

144 *Proffered Ware stinks.* — Merx ultronea putet.

145 *Soon ripe, soon rotten.* — Citò maturum, citò putridum; Immodicis brevis est ætas, & rara senectus.

146 *One Scabbed Sheep will infect a whole Flock.* — Grex totus in agris, unius scabie cadit & porrigine pecci.

147 *Let not the Cobler go beyond his Last.* — Nè sutor ultrà crepidam, *Erasm.* Non sentis te ultrà malleum loqui

148 *Short and Sweet.* — Sermonis prolixitas fastidiosa.

149 *Out of Sight, out of Mind.* — Semotus ab oculo, semotus ab animo.

150 *Silence gives Consent.* — Qui tacet, consentire videtur.

151 *No Smoak without some Fire.* — Non est fumus absque igne.

152 *When the Steed is stolen, then shut the Stable-door.* — Accepto claudenda est janua damno.

153 *To strive against the Stream.* — Contra torrentem niti, brachia dirigere, *Juv.* In adversas ire aquas

154 *One Swallow makes not a Summer.* — Una hirundo non facit ver.

155 *Two to one is odds.* — Noli pugnare duobus.

156 *Nothing venture, nothing have.* — Conando Græci Trojâ potiti sunt.

157 *Use makes Perfectness.* — Usus promptos facit.

158 *Once a Whore and ever a Whore.* — Qui semel scurra, nunquam paterfamilias.

159 *Once a Knave, and never an honest Man* — Semel malus, semper malus; Aliquando qui fuit, iterùm fudet.

160 *Good Wine needs no Bush.* — Vino vendibili hederâ suspensâ nihil opus est.

161 *Bought Wit is best.* — Duro flagello mens docetur rectius.

162 *The sweetest Wine makes the sharpest Vinegar.* — Corruptio optimi est pessima.

163 *Tread on a Worm and it will turn again.* — Habet & musca splenem.

164 *The Case is altered quoth* Ployden — Mutatio fit; Mutata ratio est.

165 *Free of another Man's Purse.* — De alieno liberalis.

166 *To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.* — Ex alieno tergore, lata secare lora.

167 *You dare as well take a Bear by the Tooth.* — Citiùs Herculi clavam extorqueris.

168 *To bear away the Bell.* — Primas tenere equis albis precedere.

169 *To wash a Blackmoor white.* — Æthiopem lavare, dealbare.

170 *To carry Coals to* Newcastle. — Soli lumen mutuari; Inferre cœlo Stellas; Noctuas Athenis.

171 *He sets the Cart before the Horse; The Grey Mare is the better Horse;* — Currus bovem trahit.

172 *A Chip of the old Block; His Father will never be dead, whilst he is alive.* — Patris est filius.

173 *To take Council of (to consult with) one's Pillow.* — Noctu urgenda consilia.

174 *Fight Dog, fight Bear, let them shift at; As they fell out, so let them fall in.* — Nè depugnes in alieno negotio.

175 *Out of the frying-pan into the Fire.* — De fumo ad flammam, evitatâ Charibdi in Scyllam incidere.

176 *You shall have as good as you bring.* — Ut salutaris, ita resalutaberis.

177 *To laugh in one's Sleeve.* — In sinu gaudere, *Erasm.* Qui sapit in tacito gaudeat ille sinu.

178 *To make a Mountain of a Molehill.* — Facere ex cloacâ arcem, ex elephanto muscam.

179 *To draw Water in a Sieve.* — Cribro aquam haurire.

180 *To cast a Sheeps Eye at one.* — Transversa tueri.

181 *We have had it over and over.* — Crambe bis cocta.

182 *To be afraid of his own Shadow.* — Umbram suam metuere.

183 *Venture not all in one bottom* — Uni navi nè committas omnia.

184 *You bring up a Bird to pick out your own Eyes.* — Serpentem foves.

185 *As blind as a Beetle, as a Mole, as a Post.* — Talpâ cœcior.

186 *As true as Gospel.* — Sibyllæ folium.

187 *Set a Thief to catch a Thief.* — Syri adversus Phœnices.

188 *Two Knaves well met.* — Cretensis Cretensem, [*i. e.*] conatur circumvenire.

189 *One good turn requires another.* — Manus manum fricat.

190 *None so deaf as they that will not hear.* — Nulli sunt pejus surdi, quàm ii qui audire nolunt.

191 *No violent thing is of long Continuance.* — Nullum violentum est perpetuum.

192 *Make a Vertue of Necessity.* — Fac de necessitate virtutem.

193 *It is a good Horse that never stumbles.* — Non est tam bonus qui non cæspitet equus humanum est peccare.

194 *Love me, and love my Dog.* — Qui me amat, amat & canem meum

195 *All covet, all lose.* — Qui totum vult, totum perdit.

196 *Harm*

196 *Harm watch, Harm catch.* — Sibi parat malum qui alteri paret.

197 *To count one's Chickens before they be hatch'd.* — Ante victoriam cantare triumphum.

198 *I talk of Chalk, and you of Cheese.* — Ego de aliis loquor, tu de cæpis respondes.

199 *Many talk of* Robin Hood, *that never shot in his Bow.* — Non omnes qui citharam tenent, sunt citharædi.

200 Robin Hood's *Penny-worths.* — Aurea pro æreis.

201 *A Peck of Troubles.* — Ilias malorum.

202 *The furthest Way about, is the nearest Way home.* — Via trita, via tuta.

203 *To be beside the Cushion; Ran away from his Text.* — Extra oleas ferii, currere.

204 *Enough is as good as a Feast.* — Illud satius est, quod satis est.

205 *To walk to get him a Stomach.* — Famem ambulando opsonare.

206 *A sharp Disease, a sharp Remedy.* — Malo nodo, malus cuneus quærendus est.

207 *Let him be begg'd for a Fool.* — Ad agnatos & gentiles deducendus est.

208 *We must take further time to consider of it.* — Amplius cognoscendum.

209 *His great Friend hath forsaken him.* — Vallus Vitens decepit.

210 *Rip not up old Sores.* — Nè malorum refrices memoriam.

211 *Forbearance is no Quittance.* — Quod differtur, non aufertur.

212 *He is afraid of the wagging of a Straw.* — Leporis vitam vivit.

213 *The Master's Eye makes the Horse fat.* — Oculus magistri saginat equum.

214 *As poor as* Job. — Iro pauperior.

215 *If one will not, another will.* — Invenies alium si te hic fastidit.

216 *Home is home, be it never so homely.* — Domus amica, domus optima.

217 *To carry Coals to* Newcastle. — Alcinoo poma dare.

218 *A Man may give away all he hath.* — Largitio non habet fundum.

219 *A Scotch Mist may wet an English Man to the Skin.* — Cave multos, si singulos non times.

220 *One Tale is good till another be told; Hear both sides, then speak.* — Audi utramque partem; Qui statuit aliquid, parte inauditâ alterâ, æquum licèt statuerit, haud æquum facit.

221 *He knows not his Right-hand from his Left.* — Nescit quid inter dextram & sinistram.

222 *I will put it to the Venture; Trust God Almighty with it.* — Deo fortunæq; committo.

223 *To be out at the first dash.* | In portu impingere; In limite offendere.

224 *He struck at* Tib, *and down fell* Tom. | Faber cadit, cùm ferias fullonem.

225 *Catch as catch can*; *Possession is Eleven Points in Law.* | Occupantis fiunt derelicta, melior est & potior causa & conditio.

Cappping VERSES *Collected out of Ancient Poets.*

A

A Jove principium Musæ; Jovis omnia plena — *V*
Acer amor Deus est; fœtas domat ille leænas. — *O*
A cane non magno sæpe tenetur aper.
Addidit invalidæ robur facundia causæ. — *L*
Adde, quod est senibus rerum prudentia major. — *O*
Adjuvat in bello pacatæ ramus olivæ,
Ad populum phaleras, ego te intus, & in cute novi. — *P*
Admonui quoties, auro ne pollue famam. — *T*
Adveniet justum pugnæ, ne accersite tempus. — *V*
Adversis etenim frangi non esse virorum. — *S*
Æger enim traxi contagia corpore mentis. — *O*
Æolus in clauso ventorum carcere regnet. — *V*
Æquârint Pylios cum tua fata dies: — *O*
Æqua Venus, Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit.
Æquo animo pœnam, qui meruere ferunt.
Æquo animóque capis securam, stulte, quietem? — *Lr.*
Æstuat infelix augusto limite mundi. — *I*
Æstuat occultis animus, sempérque tacendis.
Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores. — *H*
Æternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum. — *Lr.*
Affluit incautis insidiosus amor. — *O*
Agricolam laudat juris, legúmque peritus. — *H*
Ah! crudele genus, nec fidum fœmina nomen; — *T*
Ah! pereat, didicit fallere siqua virum. — *S*
A Jove percussus non leve vulnus habet.
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur. — *V*
Alta Cleonæo quærenda est fama labore. — *A*

Alterius

Alterius non sit, qui suus esse potest. O
Alter rixatur de lanâ sæpe caprinâ. A
An dubium est habitare Deum sub pectore nostro? Mn.
An nescis longas regibus esse manus? O
Annus agit certâ lucida signa vice. I
Annus in apricis maturat collibus uvas.
An quisquam ingenuas etiam nunc suscipit artes?
Aut tenerum dotes carmen habere putat? O
An quisquam in mediis persolvit vota procellis? Pr.
An semel est pœnam commeruisse parum? O
Ante fores stantem dubitas admittere famam? M
Antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus. O
Apparet virtus, arguitúrque malis.
Arbitrii nostri non est, quid quisque loquatur. C
Arcanum demens detegit ebrietas. V
Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ullius unquam. H
Ardua molimur, sed nulla nisi ardua vincunt. O
Ardua per præceps gloria vadit iter.
Ardua quippe fides robustos exigit annos. L
Ardua res hæc est, opibus non tradere mores. M
Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis. O
Aretina nimis ne spernas vasa monemus. M
Argento præferre caput, rebúsque salutem. L
Armáque in armatos sumere jura sinunt. O
Ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in æquore fluctus.
Arte levis currus, arte regendus amor.
Artibus ingenuis quæsita est gloria multis.
Artibus innumeris mens oppugnatur amantum.
Asperitas odium, sævâque bella movet.
Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. Cl.
Aspice uti cœlo modò sol, modò luna ministret. Pr.
Aspicis ut veniant ad candida tecta columbæ;
Accipiat nullas sordida turris aves. C
Assiduæ multis odium peperere querelæ. Pr.
Assimilémque sui longâ assuetudine fecit. O
Astutam rapido servas sub pectore vulpem. I
At caret insidiis hominum, quia mitis hirundo est. C
At nunc barbaria est grandis habere nihil.
At pulchrum est digito monstrari, & dicier, Hic est. H
Atque animos molli contudit arte feros O
Atque ipsa utilitas justi propè mater & æqui est. O
Atqui nec divis homines componier æquum est. C
At simul intonuit, fugiunt; nec noscitur ulli,
Agminibus comitum qui modò cinctus erat. O
At si tardus eris, errabis; transiet æras. T
Attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ. O

At

At timor officio fungi vetat ipſe quieto. O
At tu ne dubita, minuit vindicta dolorem!
At vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ. L
Audaces fortuna juvat, timidósque repellit. V
Audendum eſt, fortes adjuvat ipſe Deus. O
Augeſcunt aliæ gentes, aliæ minuuntur. Lr.
Auro pulſa fides, auro venalia jura ; } Pr.
Aurum lex ſequitur, mox ſine lege pudor. }
Aurum omnes, victâ jam pietate, colunt.

B.

BAcchus amat colles ; Aquilonem & frigora traxi. V
Bacchus & afflictis requiem mortalibus affert, T
Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore ſetæ, C
Bella gerant fortes ; tu Pari ſemper ama.
Bellum ſæpè parit ferus exitiale Cupido. V
Blanda patrum ſegnes facit indulgentia natos. C
Blanda truces animos fertur molliſſe voluptas.

C.

CAndida pax homines, trux decet ira feras.
Candor in hoc ævo res intermortua penè eſt.
Caneſcunt turpi tecta relicta ſitu.
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. I
Carcere dicuntur clauſi ſperare ſalutem. O
Carmina jam moriens canè exequialia cycnus.
Carmina laudantur, ſed munera magna petuntur.
Carmina proveniunt animo deducta ſereno.
Carmina quam tribuunt, fama perennis erit.
Carmina receſſum ſcribentis & otia quærunt.
Carmine fit vivax virtus, expérſque ſepulchri.
Carpite de plenis pendentes vitibus uvas.
Caſta placent ſuperis, purâ cum veſte venite. T
Cauſa jubet melior ſuperos ſperare ſecundos. L
Cauſa patrocinio non bona major erit. O
Cedamus ; leve fit. quod benè fertur onus.
Cedant carminibus reges, regúmque triumphi : }
Cedat & auriferi ripa beata Tagi. }
Cede repugnanti ; cedendo victor abibis O
Cedit amor rebus ; res age, tutus eris.
Cernis ut ignavum corrumpant otia corpus.
Certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus adſtat. Lr.
Certè difficile eſt abſcondere pectoris æſtus. Cg.
Certè plus animi debet ineſſe viris. O

Clodius

Clodius accuſat mæchos ; Catilina Cethegos. I
Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt. H
Cognatum, fratrémque cave fidúmque ſodalem. O
Compedibus Venerem, vinclis aſtringe Lyæum. V
Confugit interdum templi violator ad aram. O
Conſule queis ætas longa magiſtra fuit.
Contemnunt ſpinam, cum cecidere roſæ.
Conteritur ferrum, ſilices tenuantur ab uſu.
Continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis. M
Contrahe de multis, grandis acervus erit. O
Contrectata diu crimina crimen habent. Cg.
Contulit ingenium patienta longa malorum. O
Conveniens homini eſt hominem ſervare voluptas.
Corpora debentur ſtructis exanguia buſtis.
Cotpora magnanimo ſatis eſt proſtrâſſe leoni.
Crede mihi, miſeris cœleſtia numina parcunt.
Crede mihi miſeros prudentia prima relinquit.
Credite ; credenti nulla procella nocet.
Creſcit amor nummi quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit. I
Creverunt & opes, & opum furioſa cupido. O
Cui placet alterius, ſua nimirum eſt odio ſors. H
Cum culpent alios, nemo ſine crimine vivit. Cr.
Cum feriant unum, non unum fulmina terrent.
Cùm fortuna manet, vultum ſervatis amici ; } O
Cùm cecidit, turpi vertitis ora fugâ. }
Cùm fortuna fidem quærat, vix invenit uſquam. Mnſ.
Cùm tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis. }
Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum ? } H
Cuncta poteſt igitur tacito pede lapſa vetuſtas. O
Cunctáque fortunâ rimam faciente dehiſcunt.
Cuncta trahit ſecum, vertitque volubile tempus. Cg.
Cura ducum fuerant olim, regúmque poetæ. O
Cura quoque interdum nullâ medicabilis arte.
Curia pauperibus clauſa eſt, dat cenſus honores.
Cur neſcire pudens pravè, quàm diſcere malo ? H
Cur opus affectas, ambitioſe, novum ? O

D.

DAnda eſt helleborî multo pars maxima avaris.
Dantur opes nullis nunc, niſi divitibus. M
Da requiem, requietus ager benè credita reddit. O
Dat veniam corvis, vexat cenſura columbas. I
Dedecus eſt ſemper ſumere, nilque dare. M
Delectant etiam caſtas præconia formæ. O
Denique cœleſti ſumus omnes ſemine oriundi. Lc.

Deſine

Desine fata Deûm flecti sperare precando.
Dicite Pierides, non omnia possumus omnes.
Dicite Pontifices, in sacro quid facit aurum ?
Differ ; habent parvæ commoda magna moræ.
Difficile est fateor ; sed tendit in ardua virtus.
Difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum.
Dilige jure bonos, & misereſce malis.
Diligitur nemo, nisi cui fortuna secunda est,
Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit, habet.
Disce bonas artes, moneo Romana juventus.
Discite quàm parvo liceat producere vitam.
Dicite justitiam moniti, & non temnere divos.
Divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere parcé.
Divitis ad manes nil feret umbra suos.
Ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates.
Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici.
Dum desunt hostes ; desiit quoque causa triumphi.
Dum furor in cursu est, currenti cede furori.
Dum licet, & spirent flamina, navis eat.
Dum licet, injusto subtrahe colla jugo
Dummodò sit dives, barbarus ille placet.
Dum novus est, cœpto potiùs pugnemus amori
Dum spectant læsos oculi, læduntur & ipsi.
Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerate labores.
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.
Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquâ.
Durate, & rebus vosmet servate secundis.
Durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante.

E

EBrietas ut vera nocet, sic ficta juvabit.
Ecce patrem nati perimunt, natósque parentes.
Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.
Effugit hybernas demissa antenna procellas.
Effugiunt structos nomen, honósque rogos.
Eheu ! quàm levibus pereunt ingentia causis?
Elevat assiduos copia longa viros.
Eminet indicio prodita flamma suo.
Enervant animos cytharæ, cantúsque lyræque ;
Et vox, & numeris brachia mota suis.
Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.
Ergo ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris?
Ergo sollicitæ, tu causa pecuniæ, vitæ es.
Eripit interdum, modò dat medicina salutem.
Errat, & in nullâ sede moratur amor.

Errat,

Errat, qui finem vesani quærit amoris.
Esse bonam facile est, ubi quod verat esse, remotum est.
Esse solent magno damna minora bono.
Est aliquid ingrato meritum exprobrare voluptas.
Est aliquid fatale malum per verba levare.
Est aliquid patriis vicinum finibus esse.
Est Deus, ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat.
Est Deus in nobis, sunt & commercia cœli.
Est etiam miseris pietas, & in hoste probatur.
Est etiam placuisse sibi quæcunque voluptas.
Este procul lites, & amaræ prœlia linguæ.
Est inter Tanaim quiddam, socerúmque Visellí.
Est merito pietas homini tutissima virtus.
Est mihi supplicii causa fuisse piam.
Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Estque Dei sedes nisi terra, & pontus, & aer,
Et cœlum, & virtus; Superos quid quærimus ultra?
Estque pati pœnam, quàm meruisse minus.
Estque pudicitiæ rara & concordia formæ.
Est aliquid prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.
Est quoque cunctarum novitas gratissima rerum.
Est virtus placidis abstinuisse bonis.
Et celer admissis labitur annus equis.
Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.
Et cum possideant plurima, plura petunt.
Et data non apto tempore vina nocent.
Et dominum mundi flectere vota solent.
Et faciles motus mens generosa capit.
Et fœcunda facit pectora laudis amor.
Et fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus.
Et fugiunt, fræno non remorante, dies.
Et genus, & virtus, nisi cum te vilior alga est.
Et lachrimæ prosunt, lachrimis adamanta movebis.
Et Lapithas bello perdis, Iacche, gravi.
Et majestatem res data dantis habet.
Et mea nunc pœnas impia lingua luit.
Et memorem famam, qui bene gessit, habet.
Et metus ille foras præceps Acharontis agendus.
Et mihi res, non me rebus submittere conor.
Et minimæ vires frangere quassa valent.
Et miseros cum te consiliúmque fugit.
Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.
Et non sentitur sedulitate labor.
Et nunquam queruli causa doloris abest
Et pace & bello cunctis stat terminus ævi.
Et potis es vitio nigrum præfigere Theta.

Et pudor, & probitas, & metus omnis abeſt.
Et pueri naſum Rhinocerotis habent.
Et quâcunque potes dote placere, place.
Et quamcunque viam dederit fortuna, ſequamur.
Et quibus in ſolo vivendi cauſa palato eſt.
Et quis non cauſas mille doloris habet.
Et redit in nihilum, quod fuit ante nihil.
Et regum magnæ deſpiciantur opes.
Et rerum dominus nil cupiendo fui.
Et res non ſemper, ſpes mihi ſemper adeſt.
Et ruit invititum damni ſecura libido.
Et ſemel emiſſum volat irreparabile verbum.
Et ſua plus juſto carmina quiſque probat.
Et ſubito caſu, quæ valuere ruunt.
Et tibi, crede mihi, tempora veris erunt.
Et tibi jam venient cani, formoſe, capilli.
Eventus varios res nova ſemper habet.
Excitat auditor ſtudium, laudatâque virtus.
Exemplúmque Dei, quiſque eſt in imagine parvâ.
Exiguum colito, laudato ingentia rura.
Eximia eſt virtus præſtare ſilentia rebus.
Expertus dico, nemo eſt in amore fidelis.
Expletur lachrimis, egeritúrque dolor,
Ex tacito vultu ſcire futura licet.

F.

FAc monitis fugias otia prima meis.
Fœcundi calices quem non fecere diſertum?
Fœdera mortales, ne ſævo rumpite ferro.
Fallit enim vitium ſpecie virtutis & umbrâ
Fallitur augurio ſpes bona ſæpe ſuo.
Fama eſt fictilibus cœnâſſe Agathoclea regem.
Fama malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum.
Faſtidire tamen noli, Ruffine, minores.
Faſtus ineſt pulchris, ſequitúrque ſuperbia formam.
Fata regunt orbem, certâ ſtant omnia lege.
Felix, qui patitur, quæ numerare poteſt.
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.
Felix, qui propriis ævum tranſegit in arvis.
Fer cœco auxilium, & feſſis da ſurgere rebus.
Ferreus aſſiduo conſumitur annulus uſu.
Fervet avaritiâ, miſerâque cupidine pectus.
Fervida vincino flamma vapore nocet.
Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
Fine coli modico forma virilis amat.

Flamma recens parvâ ſparſa reſedit aquâ.
Flamma rogi flammas finiet una meas.
Flebile principium melior fortuna ſecuta eſt.
Flectitur iratus, voce rogante, Deus.
Flumina magna vides parvis de fontibus orſa.
Forma bonum fragile eſt, quantúmque accedit ad annos
Fit minor, & ſpatio carpitur ipſa ſuo.
Formæ non ullam fata dedere moram.
Fortiáque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.
Fortiter ille facit, qui miſer eſſe poteſt.
Fortuna arbitriis tempus diſpenſat ubique.
Fortuna omnipotens, & ineluctabile fatum.
Frangit, & attollit vires in milite cauſa.
Fraus abſit, vacuas cedis habere manus.
Fructibus aſſiduis laſſa ſeneſcit humus.

G.

GAudia, florentéſque manu ſcidit Atropos annos.
Gaudia principium noſtri ſunt ſæpe doloris.
Grandæváque negant ducere aratra boves.
Grandibus accedunt tempore damna malis.
Grata ſuperveniet, quæ non ſperabitur hora.
Gratia fallacis prætoris vicerit urnam.
Gratia pro rebus meritò debetur inemptis.
Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abeſt.
Gratior eſt pulchro veniens è corpore virtus.
Gratiùs ex ipſo fonte bibuntur aquæ.
Gutta cavat lapidem; conſumitur annulus uſu.
Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, ſed ſæpe cadendo.

H.

HAud ullas portabis opes Acherontis ad undas.
Hectora donavit Priamo prece motus Achilles.
Hectora quis nôſſet, felix ſi Troja fuiſſet?
Hei mihi! non multum carmen honoris habet.
Heu male nunc artes miſeras hæc ſæcula tractant!
Heu mihi quod nullis amor eſt medicabilis herbis!
Heu nihil invitis quenquam fas fidere divis!
Heu quàm difficile eſt crimen non prodere vultu?
Heu quantum miſero pœnæ mens conſcia donat?
Hoc peperit miſero garrula lingua malum.
Horáque non ulli ſimilis producitur horæ.

1.

JAm magis atque magis præceps agit omnia fatum.
Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.
Ioimus, immensis urnam quatit Æacus umbris.
Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit.
Iliacos intra muros peccatur, & extra.
Ille crucem sceleris precium tulit, hic diadema.
Ille dolet verè, qui sine teste dolet.
Ille sapit, quisquis, Posthume, vixit heri.
Illud, quod medium est, atque inter utrumque probatur,
Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti.
Imperat, aut servit collecta pecunia cuique.
Impia sub dulci melle venena latent.
Implentur numeris deteriora suis.
Improba Cecropias offendit pica querelas.
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Improbius nihil est, hîc Charopine, gulâ.
In causâ facili cuivis licet esse diserto.
Incipe, si qua animo virtus, & consere dextram.
In culpâ est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.
Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.
Indelibatas cuncta sequuntur opes.
Induet infelix arma coacta dolor.
Infelix lolium, & steriles dominantur avenæ.
Inferior matrona suo sit, Prisce, marito.
Infragilémque animum, qua potes, usque tene.
Ingenii stimulos, subdere fama solet.
Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro.
Ingenium masini livor detrectat Homeri.
Injiciétque manus formæ damnosa senectus.
In populo scelus est, & abundant cuncta furore.
In precio precium nunc est, dat census honores.
In quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum.
Inquinat egregios adjuncta superbia mores.
Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui.
Insequere, & voti postmodò compos eris.
Intempestivè qui monet, ille nocet.
Intempestivos igitur compesce furores.
Interdum doctâ plus valet arte malum.
Interdum lachrymæ pondera vocis habent.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt, aut ubi peccat.
Intererit multum Davúsne loquatur, an heros.
Interit assiduâ vomer aduncus humo.
Inter utrumque volat dubiis victoria pennis.

Intolera-

Intolerabilius nihil eſt, quàm fœmina dives. T
Intrat amor mentes uſu, dediſcitur uſu. O
Invidiam placare paras virtute relictâ. H
Invidiam quod habet, non ſolet eſſe diu. Fr.
Invidus alterius rebus macreſcit opimis. H
In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, ſi caret arte.
Invitum qui ſervat, idem facit occidenti.
Invocat iratos & ſibi quiſque Deos. O
Ipſa quidem virtus ſibimet pulcherrima merces. S
Ipſa quoque aſſiduo labuntur tempora motu. O
Ipſa vices natura ſubit, variáque recurſus. L
Ipſe alimenta ſibi maxima præbet amor. Pr.
Ipſe jubet mortis te meminiſſe Deus. M
Irus & eſt ſubitò, qui modò Cræſus erat. O
Iſta decens facies longis vitiabitur annis.
Judice me, fraus eſt conceſſa repellere fraudem.
Judicibus lites, aurigæ ſomnia currus. Cl.
Jupiter eſt quodcunque vides, quocunque moveris. L
Jura inventa metu injuſti fateare neceſſe eſt. H
Jura ſenes nôrint, & quid liceátque, nefáſque, O
Jure venit cultos ad ſibi quiſque Deos.
Jurgia, præcipuè vino ſtimulata, caveto.
Juſſa time, neu præceptis parere recuſa. V

L.

LAbitur occultè, fallítque volubilis ætas. O
Lacte, mero veteres uſi narrantur & herbis.
Lætius eſt quoties magno ſibi conſtet honeſtum. L
Lætus ſorte tuâ vives ſapienter, Ariſti. H
Laudamus veteres, ſed noſtris utimur annis. O
Laudatas oſtentat avis Junonia pennas.
Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces. H
Lene fluit Nilus, ſed cunctis amnibus extat. Cl.
Lenis alit flammas, grandior aura necat. O
Leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum.
Libertatis amor, miſerum quid decipis orbem? L
Lis eſt cum formâ magna pudicitiæ. O
Lite fugant nuptæque viros, nuptáſque mariti.
Littore quod conchæ, tot ſunt in amore dolores.
Livor iners vitium, mores non exit in altos.
Longa dies homini docuit parere leones; } T
Longa dies molli ſaxa peredit aquâ. }
Longa mora eſt nobis omnis, quæ gaudia differt. O
Longiùs aut propiùs mors ſua quemque manet. Pr.
Loripidem rectus derideat, Æthiopem albus. I

Luce

Luce ſacrâ requieſcat humus, requieſcat arator.
Lucra petens habili tauros adjungit aratro.
Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus.
Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen & iram
Luxuriæ nimium libera facta via eſt.
Luxuriant animi rebus plerúnque ſecundis.

M.

MActe novâ virtute puer, ſic itur ad aſtra.
Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani.
Magna repentè ruunt, ſumma cadunt ſubitó.
Magna tamen ſpes eſt in bonitate Dei.
Magnum iter aſcendo ; ſed dat mihi gloria vires.
Majus opus mores compoſuiſſe ſuos.
Mane piger ſtertis ? ſurge, inquit avaritia, Eja.
Marmora Mæonii vincunt monumenta libelli.
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.
Maxima quæque domus ſervis eſt plena ſuperbis.
Membra reformidant mollem quoque ſaucia tactum.
Ménſque pati durum ſuſtinet ægra nihil.
Metiri ſe quemque ſuo modulo, & pede verum eſt.
Militat omnis amans, & habet ſua caſtra Cupido,
Mille mali ſpecie, mille ſalutis erunt.
Mille modis lethi miſeros mors una fatigat.
Miſláque cum veris paſſim commenta vagantur.
Mitius eſt laſſo digitum ſupponere mento,
Mergere quàm liquidis ora natantis aquis.
Mitto, quod certum eſt, & inevitabile fatum.
Mobile mutatur ſemper cum principe vulgus.
Mobilis & varia eſt fermè natura malorum.
Mors etiam ſaxis, nominibúque venit.
Mórſque minus pœnæ, quàm mora mortis habet.
Morum, quos fecit, præmia doctor haber,
Multa cadunt inter calicem, ſupremáque labra.
Multa miſer timeo, quia feci multa protervé.
Multa rogant utenda dari ; data reddere nolunt.
Multum in amore fides, multum conſtantia prodeſt.
Munera, crede mihi, placant hominesque Deósque.
Munera ſunt author quæ pretioſa facit.
Mutat enim mundi naturam totius ætas.

N.

NAm fortuna ſuâ tempora lege gerit.
Nam meliùs duo defendunt retinacula navem.

Nam

Nam mora dat vires, teneræ mora percoquit uvas.
Nam neque decipitur ratio, nec decipit unquam.
Namque in amore suo semper sua maxima cuique.
Nam quod emis possis dicere jure tuum.
Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.
Nascentes morimur finisque ab origine pendet.
Naturæ sequitur semina quisque suæ.
Naturam expellas furcâ licet, usque recurret.
Navita de ventis, de terris narrat orator.
Nec citò desisto, nec temerè incipio.
Nec devitari lethum pote, quin obeamus.
Nec fera tempestas toto tamen errat in anno.
Nec fore perpetuam sperat sibi numinis iram.
Nec me regna juvant, nec Lydius aurifer amnis.
Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores.
Nec minor est virtus, quàm quærere, parta tueri.
Nec mors humano subjacet arbitrio.
Nec quæ præteriit hora redire potest.
Nec quæ præteriit rursus revocabitur unda.
Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus.
Nec semper violæ, nec semper lilia florent.
Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.
Nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit.
Nec tamen indignum sit vobis cura placendi.
Nec tardo venit, curva senecta pede.
Nec te pœniteat duros subiisse labores.
Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira libido.
Nec tua laudabis studia, aut aliena reprendes.
Nec Veneris, nec tu vini capiaris amore.
Nec verò terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.
Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.
Nemo adeò ferus est, ut non mitescere possit.
Nempe dat, & quodcunque libet fortuna rapítque.
Nempe inamarescunt epulæ sine fine petitæ.
Ne pereant turpi pectora nostra situ.
Nescia mens hominis fati, sortísque futuræ.
Neu pete transcriptos homini transcendere fines.
Nil nisi turpe juvat, curæ est sua cuique voluptas.
Nil nocet admisso subdere talcar equo.
Nil opus est bello; veniam pacémque rogamus.
Nil prodest, quod non lædere possit idem.
Nil satis est, inquit; tanti, quantum ipse habeas, fis.
Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimúsque negata.
Nocte latent mendæ, vitióque ignoscitur omni.
Nomen amicitiæ barbara corda movet.
Nomen amicitiæ, nomen inane fides.

Nomen in æternum paucis mens ignea donat.
Non benè cœleſtas impia dextra colit.
Non benè cum ſociis regna Venúſque manent.
Non benè conducti vendunt perjuria teſtes.
Non bove mactato cœleſtia numina gaudent.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
Non datur ad Muſas currere lata via.
Non eadem eſt ratio curare, & cernere morbos.
Non eſt certa fides, quam non injuria verſat,
Non eſt, crede mihi, ſapientis dicere, vivam.
Non eſt in medico ſemper relevetur ut æger.
Non faciunt molles ad fera tela manus.
Non habet eventus ſordida præda bonos.
Non habent officium Lucifer omnis idem.
Non ignara mali miſeris ſuccurrere diſco.
Non metuunt leges, ſed cedit viribus æquum.
Non naſci eſſe bonum, natum aut citò morte potiri.
Non omnes arbuſta juvant, humiléſque myricæ.
Non opibus mentes hominum, curæve levantur.
Non poteris vultus effugere ipſe tuos.
Non ſemper fluidis adopertus nubibus æther.
Non vacat exiguis rebus adeſſe Jovi.
Non venit ex molli vivida fama toro.
Nos quoque floruimus, ſed erat flos ille caducus.
Noviſtíne locum potiorem rure beato?
Nox, & amor, vinúmque nihil moderabile ſuadent.
Nube ſolet pulsâ candidus ire dies.
Nudus ad infernas, ſtulta, vehere rates,
Nulla dies adeò eſt auſtralibus humida nimbis,
Non intermiſſis ut fluat imber aquis.
Nulla fides unquam miſeros elegit amicos,
Nulláque res majus tempore robur habet.
Nulla quidem de morte hominis cunctatio longa eſt.
Nulla ſalus bello, pacem te poſcimus omnes.
Nullum numen abeſt, ſi ſit prudentia, ſed te
Nos facimus, fortuna, Deam, cœlóque locamus.
Nullus ad amiſſas ibit amicus opes.
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud ſapientia dicit,
Nunquam te fallant animi ſub vulpe latentes.
Nutritur vento, vento reſtringitur ignis.

O.

OBſequium tigréſque domat, timidóſque leones.
Occidit miſeros crambe repetita magiſtros.
Ocia corpus alunt; animus quoque paſcitur illis,

Ocia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.
Ocia si tollas, periere Cupidinis arcus.
O curas hominum! quantum est in rebus inane?
Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristémque jocosi.
Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.
Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœnæ.
Odimus accipitrem, quia vivit semper in armis.
Odimus immodicos, experto credite, fastus.
Oedipodioniæ quid sunt nisi nomina Thebæ?
O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori.
O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!
O miseras hominum mentes, ô pectora cæca!
O miseri, quorum gaudia crimen habent!
Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum.
Omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus æquor.
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
Omne trahit secum Cæsaris ira malum.
Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci!
Omnia ab infuso numerantur amica Falerno.
Omnia conando docilis solertia vincit.
Omnia post obitum fingit majora vetustas.
Omnia tam tristi tempora felle madent.
Omnia non pariter rebus sunt omnibus apta.
Omnia perversæ poterunt corrumpere mentes.
Omnia principiis, inquit, inesse solent.
Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas.
Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo.
Omnia vincit amor, & nos cedamus amori.
O nullis tutum credere blanditiis!
Opprime, dum nova sunt, subiti mala semina morbi.
Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.
Optima non ullo causa tuente perit.
Optima prima ferè manibus rapiuntur avaris.
Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
O rector Lybiæ, vigili stant bella magistro.
Ortus cuncta suos repetunt, matrémque requirunt.
O solâ fortes garrulitate senes!
Ossa vides regum vacuis exhausta medullis.

P.

PAnditur ad nullas janua nigra preces.
Par ætas animos conciliare solet.
Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.
Parcite paucorum diffundere crimen in omnes.
Parcite quassatæ solvere membra ratis.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. H
Parva necat morsu spacioſum vipera taurum. O
Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit.
Passibus ambiguis fortuna volubilis errat.
Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus. H
Pauperiem modico semper contentus amavi. C
Pax ades, & toto mitis in orbe mane. O
Pax aluit vites, & succos condidit uvæ. E
Pax Cererem nutrit, pacis alumna Ceres. O
Pectoribus mores tot sunt, quot in orbe figuræ.
Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est.
Perge, decet; forsan miseros meliora sequentur. H
Pierides, pueri, doctos & amare poëtas. I
Placato possim non miser esse Deo. O
Placatur donis Jupiter ipse datis.
Ploratur lachrimis amissa pecunia veris; L
Pluma tegit volucres; ovibus sua lana decori est. O
Plurima sunt semper deteriora bonis.
Pluris opes nunc sunt, quam prisci temporis annis.
Plus valet humanis viribus ira Dei.
Pœna potest demi, culpa perennis erit.
Pœnituit multos vanæ, sterilisque cathedræ. L
Polliciris dives quilibet esse potest. O
Præda feras acies cinxit discordibus armis.
Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est. H
Prodiga non sentit pereuntem fœmina censum. I
Prona venit cupidis in sua vota fides. O
Pro vitio virtus crimina sæpe tulit.
Proximus à tectis ignis defenditur ægrè.
Publica virtutis per mala facta via est.
Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet.

Q.

QUæcunque ex merito spes venit, æqua venit.
Quæ dos matronis pulcherrima? vita pudica. O
Quælibet extinctos injuria suscitat ignes. A
Quælibet iratis arma dat ipse dolor. O
Quæ nimis apparent retia, vitat avis.
Quæ nocuere, sequor: fugio quæ profore credam.
Quæ præbet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras,
Quo posita est primo tempore, virga fuit. H O
Quæ venit ex tuto minùs est accepta voluptas.
Quæ venit indignè pœna, dolenda venit.
Quæ virtus, & quanta (boni!) sit vivere parvo? H
Quale sit id quod amas, celeri circumspice mente. O

Qualia-

Qualiacunque voles Judæi somnia vendent.
Quam jacet, infirmæ venere ubi fata senectæ, } T
Qui prior Eleo est carcere missus equus? }
Quamlibet infirmas adjuvat ira manus, O
Quàm malè inæquales veniunt ad aratra juvenci?
Quàm miser est, qui fert asperiora fide?
Quantum etenim distent à morte silentia vitæ? S
Quantum sola noces animis illapsa voluptas?
Quare, si sapis, oblatas ne desere messes. Pr.
Quas dederis, solas semper habebis opes. M
Quas geritis vestes sordida lana fuit. O
Quas homini novisse datum est, pax optima rerum. S
Quemquam posse putas mores narrâsse futuros? M
Quem sua culpa premit, deceptus omitte tueri. H
Quem taurum metuis, vitulum mulcere solebas. O
Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. H
Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. V
Quicquid habet ortus, finem timet: ibimus omnes. St.
Quicquid sub terra est in apricum proferat ætas. H
Qui Curios simulant, & Baccanalia vivunt. I
Qui dabit, ille tibi magno sit major Homero. O
Quid de quoque viro, & cui dicas, sæpe cavetò. H
Quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Pl.
Quid meruere boves, animal sine fraude, dolóque? O
Quid mihi divitiæ? quarum si dempseris usum, } Cg
Quamvis largus opum, semper egenus ero. }
Quid non longa dies, quid non consumitis anni? M
Quid Pandioniæ restant nisi nomen Athenæ? O
Quid prudentis opus? cùm posset, nolle nocere; } A
Quid stulti proprium? non posse, & velle nocere. }
Qui metuens vivit, liber mihi non erit unquam. H
Qui non est hodiè, cras minùs aptus erit. O
Qui rex est, regem, Maxime, non habeat. M
Quis dives? qui nil cupiet; quis pauper? avarus. A
Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enses? } T
Quàm ferus, atque ferè ferreus ille fuit? }
Qui furor est atram bellis accersere mortem? O
Quis furor est census corpore ferre suos I
Quis metus aut pudor est unquam properantis avari? L
Quisquam igitur liber? sapiens, sibique imperiosus. Pl.
Quisquis habet nummos, securâ naviget aurâ, M
Quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.
Qui sua metitur pondera, ferre potest. O
Quod caret alternâ requie durabile non est,
Quod decuit reges, cur mihi turpe putem? V
Quò Deus, & quò dura vocat fortuna, sequamur.

Quod latet, ignotum est; ignoti nulla cupido.
Quod licet, ingratum est; quod non licet, acriùs urit.
Quódque parùm novit, nemo docere potest.
Quódque potes vitium corporis abde tui.
Quod satis est, cui contingit; nihil amplius optet.
Quod sequitur, fugio; quod fugit, ipse sequor.
Quod tegitur, majus creditur esse malum.
Quò fortuna magis sævit, magis ipse resistes.
Quò mihi fortunas? si non conceditur uti.
Quò non ars penetrat? discunt lachrymare decenter.
Quò plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ.
Quóque magis tegitur, tantò magis æstuat ignis.
Quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira.
Quos credis fidos, effuge; tutus eris.

R.

RAra fides hominum; quia multi multa loquuntur.
Rara quidem est virtus, quam non fortuna gubernat.
Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam.
Reddite depositum; pietas sua fœdera servet.
Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis.
Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis.
Regna tenent fortes manibus, pedibúsque fugaces.
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
Respice quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet.
Respue quod non es, tollat sua munera cerdo.
Ridetur, chordâ qui semper oberrat eâdem.
Romæ Tybur amo ventosus, Tybure Romam.
Rumor, ut est velox, agitatis pervolat alis.
Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum.
Rursus amor patriæ ratione valentior omni.

S.

SAcculus è cœlo descendit, γνῶθι σεαυτόν.
Sæpè Jovis telo quercus adusta viret.
Sæpè manus itidem Bacchus ad arma vocat.
Sæpè perit ventis obruta cymba suis.
Sæpè solent auro multa subesse mala.
Sæpè tacens odii semina vultus habet.
Sæpe tulit lassis succus amarus opem.
Sæpè venit magno fœnore tardus amor.
Sæpiùs incautæ nocuit victoria turbæ.
Sæva quid in placidis saxa vereris aquis?
Sævit amor belli, scelerati insania belli.

Scilicet à speculi sumuntur imagine festus.
Scilicet est aliquid cum sevis vivere ventis.
Scilicet est cupidus studiorum quisque suorum.
Scilicet exiguis prodest audacia vetustis.
Scilicet ingenium placidâ mollitur ab arte.
Scilicet insano nemo in amore videt.
Scilicet interdum miscentur tristia lætis.
Scilicet in vulgus manant exempla regentum.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.
Scire mori sors prima viris, sed proxima cogi.
Scire suos fines matrona & fœmina debet.
Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.
Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, & fugit urbes.
Sed current albúsque dies, horæque serenæ.
Sed domini mores Cæsarianus habet.
Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus.
Sed minor est acri laudis amore dolor.
Sed mora ruta brevis; lentescunt tempore curæ.
Sed nimium properas, & adhuc tua messis in herbâ est.
Sed nos in vitium credula turba fugus.
Sed nunquam dederis spatiosum tempus iræ;
Sæpè fimultates ira morata facit.
Sed peccatum obsistat tibi filius infelix.
Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo.
Sed quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant.
Sed quò fata trahunt, virtus secura sequetur.
Sed rigidum jus est, & inevitabile mortis.
Sed satis est orâsse Jovem, qui donat & aufert.
Sed solet interdum fieri placabile numen.
Sed taciti fecere tamen convitia vultus.
Sed tamen ut fuso taurorum sanguine centum,
Sic capitur minimo thuris honore Deus.
Segniùs irritant animos demissa per aurem.
Semper avarus eget; certum voto pete finem.
Semper habe Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem.
Semper in assiduo motu res quæque geruntur.
Semper in augendâ festinat, & obruitur re.
Sensum à cœlesti demissum traximus arce.
Sera nimis vita est crastina, vive hodie.
Sera tamen tacitis pœna venit pedibus.
Seriùs an citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.
Serviet æternùm, qui parvo nescit uti.
Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstes.
Sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor.
Si dumnosa senem juvat alea, ludit & heres.

Si fas eſt, omnes pariter pereatis avari.
Si fortuna volet, fies de conſule rhetor;
Si volet hæc eadem, fies de rhetore conſul.
Si malè rem gerere, inſani; contrà benè, ſani eſt.
Simia quàm ſimilis, turpiſſima beſtia nobis?
Si natura negat, facit indignatio verſum.
Singula quid referam? nil non mortale tenemus.
Sinbula de nobis anni prædantur euntes.
Singula quæque locum teneant ſortita decenter.
Si nihil attuleris, ibis, Homere, foras.
Sint Mœcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Maroues.
Si qua metu dempto caſta eſt, ea denique caſta eſt.
Si qua venit ſerò, magna ruina venit.
Si qua voles aptè nubere, nube pari.
Si quid amas, nec vis; facias contagia vites.
Si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam.
Si tamen horteris fortiùs ibit equus.
Sit benè conveniens, & ſine labe toga.
Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox.
Sit procul omne nefas, ut ameris, amabilis eſto.
Si valeant homines, ars tua, Phœbe, jacet.
Solus amor morbi non amat artificem.
Solus & artifices qui facit uſus erit.
Sperne voluptates; nocet empta dolore voluptas.
Spes bona ſollicito victa timore cadit.
Spes etiam validâ ſolatur, compede vinctum.
Squalida deſertis rubigo infertur aratris.
Stratus humi palmes viduas deſiderat ulmos.
Stulta videt Janus, quæ poſt ſua terga geruntur.
Stulte, quid eſt ſomnus, gelidæ niſi mortis imago?
Stultiáne erret, nihilum diſtabit, an ira.
Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.
Sub quâ nunc recubas arbore, virga fuit.
Sufficit, & longum probitas perdurat in ævum.
Summa petit livor; perflant altiſſima venti;
Summa petunt dextrâ fulmina miſſa Jovis.
Summum, Brute, nefas bellum civile fatemur.
Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori.
Sunt aliquid Manes, letum non omnia finit.
Sunt etiam Muſis ſua ludicra miſta Camœnis.
Sunt quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes.
Sunt qui non habeant; eſt qui non curat habere.
Sunt qui in fortunæ jam caſibus omnia ponunt.
Sincerum eſt niſi vas, quodcunque infundis, acetet.

Tabida

T.

TAbida consumit ferrum, lapidémque vetustas.
Tales ergò cibi, qualis domus, atque supellex.
Tantalus in mediâ garrulus aret aquâ.
Tantùm nè noceas, dum vis prodesse videri.
Tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides.
Tecum habita, & nôris quàm sit tibi curta supellex.
Temperie cœli corpúsque, animúsque juvatur.
Tempora labuntur, tacitúsque senescimus annis.
Tempore difficiles veniunt ad aratra juvenci ;
Tempore lenta pati fræna docentur equi.
Tempore Pœnorum compescitur ira leonum.
Tempore ruricolæ patiens sit taurus aratri.
Tempus & in canas producit semen aristas.
Tempus in agrorum cultu consumere dulce est.
Tempus, ut extentis tumeat, facit uva racemis.
Tendimus huc omnes ; metam properamus ad unam.
Terra malos homines nunc educat ; atque pusillos.
Tolle moras, semper nocuit differre paratis.
Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram.
Tranquillas etiam naufragus horret aquas.
Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.
Tu major, tibi me est æquum parêre, Menalca.
Tu nè cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.
Tu nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ.
Tu nihil invitâ facies, dicéve Minervâ.
Tu quoque fac timeas, & quæ tibi læta videntur.
Tu quoque formida nimiùm sublimia semper.
Turba tremens sequitur fortunam semper, & odit.
Tu rectè vivis, si curas esse quod audis.
Turpe duci totam somno consumere noctem.
Turpe jacens mulier multo madefacta Lyæo.
Turpe laborantem deseruisse ratem.
Turpe putas abici, quia sit miserandus, amicum.
Turpe reos emptâ miseros defendere fraude.
Turpe referre pedem, nec passu stare tenaci.
Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.
Turpe sequi casum, & fortunæ cedere amicum.
Turpe vir & mulier juncti modò, protinus hostes.
Turpis amor surdis auribus esse solet.
Turpis Romano Belgicus ore color.
Turpiùs ejicitur, quàm non admittitur hospes.
Tuta frequénsque via est, per amici fallere nomen ;
Tuta frequénsque licet sit via, crimen habet.

Variáque

V.

VAnáque sollicitis incitat umbra metum.
Vaticinor, moneóque; locum dare sacra ferenti.
Velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno.
Venator sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit.
Venit enim properata malis inopina senectus.
Venit post multos una serena dies.
Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ.
Verba movent iras non circumspecta Deorum.
Verba puellarum foliis leviora caducis.
Verbáque prævisam rem non invita sequentur.
Vergentem sequitur mollior aura diem.
Versatur celeri sors levis orbe rotæ.
Verus amor nullum novit habere modum.
Vestra sine auxilio fugiunt bona, carpite florem.
Vicinúmque pecus grandius uber habet.
Vicit victorem candida forma virum.
Victáque pugnaci jura sub ense cadunt.
Victor cum victis pariter miscebitur umbris.
Victrix causa Deo placuit, sed victa Catoni.
Vidi ego jactatas motâ face crescere flammas.
Vidi crudeles dantem Salmonia pœnas.
Vile solum Sparte est, altæ cecidere Mycenæ.
Vilia sunt nobis quæcunque prioribus annis.
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
Vina parant animos, faciúntque caloribus aptos.
Vincat honor luxum, pietas succedat amori.
Vince animos irámque tuam, qui cætera vincis,
Vino forma perit, vino corrumpitur ætas;
Vino sæpè suum nescit amica virum.
Virtus, est medium vitiorum, & utrinque reductum.
Vitáque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu.
Vive tibi, & longè nomina magna fuge.
Vive velut rapto, fugitiváque gaudia carpe.
Vivitur ex rapto; non hospes ab hospite tutus.
Vivitur ingenio; cætera mortis erunt.
Ulmus amat vites; vitis non deserit ulmum.
Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.
Unde habeas, quærit nemo; sed oportet habere.
Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato.
Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis.
Unusquisque suâ noverit ire viâ.
Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ.
Usque adeò miserum est civili vincere bello.

Ut corpus redimas, ferrum patieris & ignes.
Ut valeas animo, quicquam tolerare negabis;
Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas.
Utendum est ætate, cito pede labitur ætas.
Ut fragilis glacies interit ira morâ.
Utile propositum est sævas extinguere flammas.
Utilis interdum est ipsis injuria passis.
Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo!
Ut sit lenta, tamen certè magna ira Deorum.
Ut veniant gemmæ totus transibitur orbis.
Ut Venus enervat vires, sic copia Bacchi.
Uváque conspectâ livorem ducit ab uvâ.
Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.
Vulneribus didicit miles habere metum.

X.

XAnthe, retrò propera, versæque recurrite lymphæ.

The Way to make Colloquies, Essays, Fables, Characters, Themes, Epistles, Orations, Declamations, &c.

A COLLOQUY.

A Discourse betwixt Two or more Persons.

Rules to make it.

IF you are to discourse about Houses, News, Trade, Travels, or what you please; Express your self in good Phrase, and out of the best Authors make it pleasant and witty. If on Fishing, Law, Swimming, or any particular Subject, apply as many of the Terms belonging to that Exercise as you can.

An ESSAY,

Is a short Discourse about any Vice or Virtue, such as Justice, Temperance, Law, Joy, Sorrow, Anger, Pride, Humility, &c.

Rules to make it.

EXpreſs the Nature of the Subject you inſiſt upon, in Two or Three ſhort Deſcriptions or Definitions; ſhew the ſeveral kinds of it, alſo the Cauſes, Adjuncts and Effects of each kind; Uſe no Tautology but chooſe Language, Metaphors and Allegories, which adorn this Exerciſe very much.

A FABLE,

Is a witty Diſcourſe, and though not true in it ſelf, yet it ſecretly intimates a Truth.

Rules to make it.

PItch on ſome Living Creature for your Speaker, that reſembles the Virtue or Vice you treat of, as for Subtilty the Fox, Cowardice the Hare, Dulneſs the Aſs, Chaſtity the Turtle, *&c.* Let your Stile be ſhort, witty and facetious, and the Phraſe be good.

A CHARACTER.

IS a Facetious and Witty Deſcription of the Nature and Qualities of a Perſon, or ſome ſort of People. If your Subject be a Taylor, Pedlar, Lawyer, Conſtable, Upſtart, Gentleman, or the like; Expreſs their Practices, Natures, Qualities, Conditions, Tools, Aims, Ends and Deſires; by Witty Allegories, or Alluſions to things or Terms in Nature or Art of like Reſemblance: Let all be witty and pleaſant, with ſome nipping Jerks about their Miſcarriages or Vices; Conclude with witty neat Matter, leaving them to the Reflect of their Follies.

A THEME,

Is a Diſcourſe amplifying a Subject, by ſhewing the Meaning, and proving the Truth of it.

Rules to make it.

1 WE Praiſe the Author of the Theme, his Eloquence, Harmony, Wit, or other Excellencies.

2 We ſhew the Meaning of the Theme, by opening the ſame.

3 The Cauſe and Reaſon of the Theme, and how it comes to be true.

4 The Contrary to the Theme, ſhewing how good if a Virtue, how ill if a Vice.

5 Simi-

5 Simile or Likeneſs to what our Theme treats of for illuſtrating the Truth of it.

6 Examples out of Hiſtory of Perſons that have ſuffered or done as our Theme ſays.

7 Teſtimonies out of Authors, proving the Truth of the Theme.

8 Epilogues, wherein you conclude briefly with the Author's Praiſe.

When you make a Theme, gather out of theſe Eight Parts what Variety of Matter you can, the chiefeſt and beſt; and adorn it with Rhetorick, Proverbs, Alluſions and the like; for Variation read *Eraſmus de Copiâ Verborum.*

An EPISTLE,

IS a diſcourſing or talking with an abſent Perſon, as if we were with him.

To an Epiſtle belongs 1. A Superſcription. 2. A Compellation. 3. A Subſcription, and 4. A Date.

All Epiſtles ought to be Writ in a ſhort, pithy Stile, without Affectation or Flattery; and in all Epiſtles ſhun Tautology, by varying the Phraſe when you have the ſame Senſe to repeat.

An ORATION,

IS a Diſcourſe wherein we perſwade or diſſwade, praiſe or diſpraiſe, prove or diſprove: There are Three ſorts of Orations; Demonſtrative, Deliberate, and Judicial.

A DECLAMATION,

Is an Exerciſe wherein we Plead for or againſt, or moderate in a Cauſe propounded.

SYNTAX.

A putting of Words together into Sentences.

PROSODIA.

The Right Pronunciation or Writing of Words.

Terms of Art *Uſed in* LOGICK.

LOgick, is the Art of Reaſoning or Speaking well, by Clearing things that are Dark, Confuting Miſtakes, and Ordering things out of Order.

2 *Logician*, is one that can Reason and Speak well.

3 *Proposition*, is the Question or Thing Proposed, or put forth to be Argued or Disputed on; the first Part of a *Syllogism*.

4 *Syllogism*, is a most perfect kind of Arguing, which gathers a necessary Conclusion out of Two Premises, as thus, Every Vice is Odious, Drunkenness is a Vice, *Ergò* Drunkenness is Odious.

5 *Major*, is the first Part of a *Syllogism*; the *Proposition* or *Major*, is one and the same *in Termino*, the Ground of Reasoning.

6 *Assumption* or *Minor*, is the second Part in the *Syllogism*, or the lesser Part in the Proposition, from whence the Conclusion, or Final Determination is drawn; See *Minor*.

7 *Conclusion*, the third Part or Determination of the *Syllogism*.

8 *Subjectum*, or the Subject of a Proposition, is the thing principally meant, as *Peter* is a Man, the Subject is *Peter*.

9 *Predicatum*, or the Predicate of the Proposition, or the Attribute is the first Man.

10 *Copula*, or the Coupling together of the Proposition is the Verb (*is*) which tyeth the Sentence together.

11 *Position* or Sentences in *Logick*, are for the affirming of a thing, or the denying of it, in which there must of necessity follow these Adjuncts, else it is not rightly stated.

12 *Sense*, Meaning or Understanding of Sentence or Matter, the Judgment or Reason of any Writing.

13 *Circumstance*, going about a thing, or standing about, or a delaying of a Matter by impertinent Words or Acts.

14 *Reason*, *Purpose*, or *Design* of a Matter, the Cause or State of a thing Proposed or Written.

15 *Cause* and *Effect*, is a Thing made or procured, a Work done or finished, from such a Cause, Suit or Controversie, or Matter in Question; as *Heresie* is the Cause, *Controversie* the Effect, the first being the Forerunner of the latter.

16 *Adjunct*, is a Quality joyned to another thing of the same Nature, as Heat to Fire, Day to Light, Weight to Lead, and a Thing joyn'd or added unto another.

17 *Definition*, or Declaration of a Matter in few Words, the Signification or Nature of a Thing plainly.

18 *Description*, Narration or Explaining of a thing, a Distribution into several Parts or Portions.

19 *Division into Parts*, is to take every Word of a Sentence by it self, and to Comment or Paraphrase upon it.

20 *Distinction*, or putting a Difference between Word and Word, or Thing and Thing; a Distinguishing, Dividing or Separating one from the other.

21 *Distribution*, a Dividing or Parting; it is a Figure in *Logick*, wherein we give to single things, their due Propriety or Right.

22 *Genus* or Kind, a Gender or Term in *Logick*, and the first of the

Five

Five Predicables, containing only a Part of the Queſtion, the other being comprehended; it is call'd a *Genus*.

23 *Species* or Sort; is when the Predicate comprehends the full Anſwer to the Queſtion.

24 *Theſis*, is a General or Indefinite Queſtion, Argument or Poſition; See *Poſition* or *Sentences*.

25 *Sentences*, are conciſe and pithy Pieces of Wit, containing much Matter in Few Words. See *Poſition*.

26 *Coherence*, an Agreement or hanging together of one Sentence or Text with another, a Joyning together.

27 *Axiom*, a Maxim or general Ground in any Art, a ſhort Sentence or Propoſition generally allowed to be true; as in ſaying, the Whole is greater than its Parts.

28 *Maxime*, a Rule that may not be denied in any Art.

29 *Aphoriſm*, a Propoſition or Principle in an Art, not to be gainſaid.

30 *Subject*, is a Matter treated on, alſo in *Logick*, is that which ſupports Qualities belonging to it; as the Body is the Subject in which is Health or Sickneſs; and the Mind Virtue or Vice.

31 *Minor* of the *Syllogiſm*, or leſſer Part of the Propoſition from whence the Concluſion is drawn, as, Whatſoever is due by Law of Nature cannot be altered; but Allegiance and Obedience of Subjects to the Queen, is due by the Law of Nature; *Ergò* Allegiance and Obedience cannot be altered: The firſt Part of this *Syllogiſm* is called the *Major*, the ſecond beginning at But, is the *Minor*, and *Ergò* makes the Concluſion, that Allegiance and Obedience cannot be nullified or made void. Mark the 7, 11, *&c.*

32 *Term* or *Termination*, is the Finiſhing, Bounding or Ending of the Matter or Thing, the Limiting or Defining of a Cauſe.

33 *Tranſpoſition*, a Removing from one Place to another, to alter the Order of a Sentence, Speech or Thing Premiſed or Granted.

35 *Controverted*, or Diſputed, Debated *Pro* and *Con*, a Diſputing of a Point in Controverſie, Strife, Variance, Contention.

36 *Argument*, is the Theme, Matter, Sum or Subſtance to Speak or Write upon.

37 *Affirmative*, the Affirming, Avouching, or Standing to the Certainty of a Thing, to maintain a Truth againſt any Oppoſer.

38 *Negative*, is to deny or gainſay a Thing; Two Negatives makes an Affirmative, as, he did not give nothing, which applies that he did give ſomthing.

39 *Method*, is the bringing of Things into Order, into Generals and Particulars; a well diſpoſing of Things into their proper Places.

40 *Proſpicuous*, Clear Words or Sentences.

41 *Ambiguous*, Doubtful Words, not clearly demonſtrated.

42 *Sophiſm*, Quirks, Things Hidden, or an Obſcure Matter in a Sentence.

tence. *Sophiſter*, a Quibbler, a Diſputant, that wreſts or argues craftily; an eloquent and cunning Speaking, whereby to make a falſe Matter ſeem true.

43 *Syntheſis*, is the compoſing or winding up of a Matter; it is a Figure in a Sentence, wherein a Noun Collective Singular, is joyned with a Verb Plural.

44 *Analyſis*, the Reſolution or Unfolding of an intricate Matter, or a Reſolving or Diſtribution of the Whole in Two Parts.

45 *Syncriſis*, a Collating or Comparing of one Thing with another.

46 *Syneresis*, is a Conſtruction of Two into one, as Two Vowels into a Diphthong, œ, æ.

47 *Paraphraſis*, is an Expoſition or an Interpretation of the ſame thing by other Words, to give the Senſe of an Author plainly, and according to the true Meaning, a Paraphraſe.

Terms Uſed in RHETORICK.

1 A *Dormments of Speech*, are to ſet it out with theſe Things;
2 *Apologies*, or *Prologiſms*, a Defence or Excuſe, a Speech or Written Anſwer made in Juſtification of any thing.

3 *Apothegm*, a brief and pithy Speech of ſome Renowned Perſonages.

4 *Apologues*, an Apology, Defence or Excuſe of a Thing; the Concluſion or Ending of a Fable, Tale or Story.

5 *Apoſtrophe*, or Averſion, is whereby the Speech is turned from the Heavens, or ſome other Thing; as, Hear O Heavens! ye ſhall be my Witneſſes.

6 *Anaphora*, a Repeating in the Beginning of a Sentence; as, that prove to our Comfort, to our Honour, to our Profit.

7 *Allegory*, is that wherein a Trope being once put, is continued; as, An evil Crow hath an evil Egg, that is, a Wicked Father hath a Wicked Son. *Ænigma* or Riddle, is a kind of an Allegory, differing only in Obſcurity, *&c.* an obſcure Allegory.

8 *Antitheta*, wherein we ſeem to ſay ſomething more than we do ſay; as, He doth not ſpeak, but thunder; or, he doth not move, but throws down Adages or Proverbs.

9 *Attick Style*, are Words fitted accurately to the Subject ſpoken of.
10 *Aſiatick*, is a copious and large Stile.

11 *Compariſons*, are ſetting things together, to ſee the Likeneſs or Difference of them.

12 *Correction*, whereby I call back ſomething already ſaid, that that which is to be ſaid, may be entertained more attentively; as, Shall I hold my Tongue, nay, I will ſpeak.

13 *Conceſſion*,

13 *Conceſſion*, is a Granting of that which might be ſuggeſted, that the Hearer may be compelled to grant another thing; as, Let him be poor, let him be of low Parentage, yet he is juſt or honeſt; ſo contrary, though he be rich, he is a Knave.

14 *Climax*, a gradual Connection of ſeveral things, as, Let a good Cauſe put Courage in us, Courage Induſtry, and Induſtry Valour.

Charientiſmus, Pleaſantneſs, a Trope whereby unpleaſant Matters are mitigated with pleaſant Words.

Catachreſis, Abuſe, it is the Abuſe of a Trope, as when Words are too far wreſted from their genuine Signification.

15 *Demonſtratives*, are certain States in Oratory, wherein Praiſes and Diſpraiſes of things are made evident and plain.

16 *Deliberatives*, are Ways wherein Perſwaſions and Diſwaſions are handled.

17 *Examples*, a Preſident, Pattern or Copy; a Thing brought in for Proof or Declaration.

18 *Exclamation*, is that whereby the Speech is heightned by Exclaiming; as, O Times! O Manners!

19 *Epizeuxis*, is the repeating a Thing over again in the ſame Words; as, We have won the Day, we have won the Day.

20 *Epiſtrophe*, a Doubling of the ſame Words in the End of a Sentence; as, We will go on, we will fight on, we will triumph on.

21 *Epanodos*, a Redoubling of Words backwards; as, I do not live to eat, but I eat to live.

22 *Epithets*, are when Words be added to a Sentence for Ornament ſake; as, An Eloquent Orator ſpeaketh powerfully.

23 *Emphaſis*, is to ſpeak with Earneſtneſs, thereby to expreſs the Signification of a Man's Intention.

24 *Epanalepſis*, a Doubling of the ſame Words in the Beginning and Ending; as, Much you promiſe, you will be bound to perform much.

25 *Fables*, Tales of Untruth, yet have a Likelihood of Truth.

26 *Figures*, in a Speech or Sentence, are Words or Phraſes contrived from a plain, to a neat Way of Speaking, which are termed Figures of a Sentence.

27 *Geſture*, or Becoming Actions to ſet forth Elocution, are in the Look or Countenance, Voice and Motion of the Body; the firſt being as Occaſion requires, either erect or looking up, or ſubmiſs or held down, cheerful or ſad, with a Forehead either wrinkled or ſmooth; the Voice is alſo uſed mournful or broken in the ſtirring up of Pity, ſharp and fierce in Anger, merry & pleaſant in Joy, and for Bodily Motion is uſed the folding his Hands to Speech, a Deſcent and handſom Clapping of them together upon occaſion of Mirth, and at unworthy Paſſions ſtamping of his Foot.

28 *Hieroglyphicks*, Miſtical Images, Letters or Cyphers, ſignifying holy Sentences, or Predictions of things to come.

29 *Hypallage*, is a Figure when Words are underſtood contrary.

30 *Hyperbole*,

30 *Hyperbole*, is that by which the Trope is raiſed to a Thing beyond Truth, as to ſay a Man to Man is a God; an Exceſs in advancing or repreſſing.

Hebraiſm, a Speech after the manner of the *Hebrews*.

Heleniſmus, a Greciſm or Imitation of the *Greeks* in Conſtruction and Phraſe,

Interrogation, is that whereby by Asking, we ſtir up the Hearers to Attention; as, Ought it ſo to be done? What doth lett you in the Race?

31 *Juridical*, is the Way whereby Accuſations and Defences are managed.

32 *Ironie*, is when a Thing is ſet forth by the Name of a contrary thing, as when I ſay, O good Sir, for O Rogue, hereby is a Thing ſet forth ſportingly, or in jeſt, by the Name of a contrary Thing.

33 *Laconick*, is a ſhort and witty Stile, Words ſpoken to the Purpoſe.

34 *Metaphor*, is when we call one like natured by the Name of another thing like it; as to call a Dunce a Block or Aſs, ſignifies the thing ſo called is like natured.

35 *Metonymie*, when the Cauſe of a Thing is ſet for the Defect, as to ſay, Man is Clay or on the contrary, Man is Mortal.

36 *Miosis*, is that by which the Thing is ſhrunk, and leſſened below the Truth, as to ſay Man is a Shadow; but to the more ſimple adorning of Words belong theſe Words.

37 *Prologue*, a Preface or Fore-ſpeech, and is that as either opens the State of a Comedy or Fable, or commends it, or elſe refutes the Objections and Cavils of Adverſaries.

38 *Proverbs*, Old Saying, an Adage or Wiſe Saying.

39 *Parables*, Myſteries, dark Sayings, a Reſemblance, Similitude, or a Compariſon.

40 *Preoccupation*, is that whereby the Interruption of the Hearer is foreſtall'd; as ſome one may ſay, *&c.* but I anſwer,

41 *Proſopopeia*, or Diſſimulation, is the Diſſembling of a Perſon ſpeaking; as, I Sun ſhine not for this, that you being drowſie ſhould ſnore ſoundly; all thoſe Figurative Speeches are to ſtir up Attention, and are noted Figures; but among the Figures of Speech, there are ſome as above, which do much excell.

42 *Paronomaſia*, an Alluſion of Sound to Sound, or Thing to Thing, as Deſtructions are Inſtructions.

43 *Polyptoton*, Repeating the ſame Words, only varying the Caſe; as, He maketh one that is mindful of him unmindful, who minds him of that which he hath in his Mind.

44 *Periphraſis*, is that wherein we do not name the Thing, but ſpeak it about; as to ſay, The Parent of *Roman* Eloquence, meaning thereby *Cicero*.

45 *Reticence*, whereby the Speech is made more ſharp by the very breaking of it off, as, but for this Cauſe I will ſay no more, as concerning theſe Things I will hold my Peace.

46 *Similes*,

46 *Similes*, Things like, or of the very ſame Faſhion, the Similitude, Likeneſs or Reſemblance of Kinds.

47 *Synecdoche*, is when a Part is taken for the Whole, or contrarywiſe the Whole for a Part; now to theſe Tropes belong Terms as above mentioned.

48 *Synonymaes*, are divers Words made uſe of being of one or near the ſame in Signification, that with a double ſtroak (as it were) the ſame Thing may be ſet home more ſtrongly, and ſtick more faſt; as to ſay, He ſolliciteth, adviſeth, perſwadeth, captivateth, and leadeth whither he will.

49 *Style*, is a certain Way of ſpeaking or writing according to the Subject ſpoken, and this is threefold, a low in ſpeaking of ordinary and mean, indifferent in things of a mean Nature, and an high Style in high, great and lofty Things.

50 *Sentences*, Phraſes, are conciſe and pretty pieces of Wit, containing much Matter in few Words.

51 *Tropes*, are Sentences or Words tranſlated from their own Signification, to ſignifie ſome other Thing, like or contrary, or at leaſt differently, that is, in ſpeaking, mean one thing, and the Words another.

An Engliſh Expoſitor *of Sciences.*

1 *Grammar*, is the Art of Speaking, Reading, and Writing well.

2 *Rhetorick*, is the Art of ſpeaking Eloquently, or well and wiſely.

3 *Logick*, the Art of Reaſoning or Diſputing well.

4 *Aſtronomy*, the Knowledge of the Stars and their Courſes.

5 *Aſtrology*, the Foretelling Things to come by the Motion of the Stars.

6 *Algebra*, or the Analitical Doctrine, is the Art of Figurative Numbers.

7 *Arithmetick*, is the Art of Numbring.

8 *Architecture*, is the Art of Building.

9 *Military Architecture*, the Art of Fortifying.

10 *Military Art*, belonging to Fighting or Soldiery.

11 *Coſmography*, a Deſcription of the World and its chief Parts.

12 *Catoptricks*, derived from *Katopton* a Looking-Glaſs, becauſe it treats of the Rays, as being reflected by Poliſhed Bodies.

13 *Chimiſtry*, the Art of diſſolving Metals, and extracting the Quinteſcence.

14 *Dioptricks*, is the Art of Aſtrology, that ſearcheth out by Inſtruments the Diſtance of Sun, Moon, and Planets.

15 *Moral Philosophy* or Ethick, is an Art that directs us to act according to right Reason, or to do as you would be done by.

16 *Geography*, is a Description of the Earth and its chief Parts.

17 *Geometry*, is the Art of Measuring the Earth.

18 *Gnomonick*, or the Art of Dialling or making Sun-Dials.

19 *Hydrography*, a Description of the Waters, especially the Sea.

20 *Metaphysicks*, Gr. a Science which enquires of the Form and End (as Physicks do of the Efficient and Matter) of Things, the highest Parts of it treat of God's Spirits, *&c.*

21 *Musick*, teacheth what belongs to the Theory and Practice of Harmony.

22 *Mechanick*, a Tradesman.

23 *Mechanick Arts*, are chiefly Seven, *viz.* Agriculture, Husbandry, Architecture or Buildings, Cloathing, Hunting, Medicine, Military Discipline, and Navigation; Or its a Science that considereth the Quantity of moving Forces, and of the Duration of the Time in which the Motion is performed.

24 *Medica*; Physick or Medicine, or the Art of Conserving and Curing Humane Bodies.

25 *Physicks*, gr. Natural Philosophy.

26 *Art of Sailing*, *Ars Nautica*, is that art that teacheth to direct a Ship through the Sea to the proposed Harbour.

27 *Opticks*, Give an Account of the various Appearances of Objects.

28 *Perspective*, the Art of helping the Sight by Glasses, *&c.*

29 *Poetry*, the Art of making Verses or Poems.

30 *Philosophy*, Gr. Divinity the Love of Wisdom, or Knowledge in things Rational, Natural and Moral.

31 *The Doctrine of the Sphere*, treats of the Sphere, whether Natural or Artificial.

32 *Theology*, is Divinity the Mystery of Heavenly Things.

33 *Spherical Trigonometry*, teacheth us to measure Triangles, that is, Triangle in the surface of the Sphere, made by the Arches of Great Circles.

34 *Rectiline* Trigonometry, teacheth how to measure Triangles made of Straight Lines.

35 *Miscellanies*, Collections of various Matters.

36 *Classick*, Authors, School-mens Books.

37 *Logarithms*, Gr. Numbers, which being fitted to proportionable Numbers, always retains equal Differences.

38 *Tachegraphy*, swift Writing or Short-hand.

39 *Abecedarium*, one which teaches or learns the A, B, C.

Fables

FABLES *English Latin and Greek.*

A Hen that laid golden Eggs.

A Woman having a Hen.

that laid Eggs of Gold,
supposing there was store of Gold with in her,
thought it necessary to kill her:
but when she had killed her,
she found her like other Hens.
And hoping to have found
infinite Riches,
she lost that little which she had

The Fable teacheth,
that we ought to content our selves
with what we have, and not to be transported with covetous desires.

Gallina aurum pariens.

MUlier quædam habens gallinam,
ova aurea parientem,
rata intra ipsam auri pondus esse,
putavit oportere illam interficere:
cùm verò occidisset,
invenit similem reliquis gallinis.
Et sperans se inventuram
immensas divitias,
etiam parvis privata est suis.

Fabula docet,
quòd oportet contentos esse
præsentibus,
& inexplebilem cupiditatem effugere.

Ὄρνις χρυσοτόκος.

Ὄρνιθά τις εἶχεν,
ὠὰ χρυσᾶ τίκτουσαν,
νομίσασα ἔνδον αὐτῆς ὄγκον χρυσίου εἶναι,
ἔγνω δεῖν αὐτὴν ἀποκτεῖναι.
ἡ δὲ κτείνασα,
εὕρηκεν ὁμοίαν τῶν λοιπῶν ὀρνίθων
Ἡ δὲ ἐλπίσασα εὑρήσειν,
ἀθρίον πλοῦτον,
καὶ τοῦ μικροῦ στερηταὶ ἐκείνου.

Μῦθος δηλοῖ.
ὅτι δεῖ ἀρκεῖσθαι
τοῖς παροῦσι,
καὶ τὴν ἀπληστίαν φεύγειν.

A Tortoise and the Eagle.

THE Tortoise desired the Eagle,
that he would teach him to fly.
But he Admonishing,
that it was far his nature:

Testudo & Aquila.

TEstudo Aquilam orabat,
ut volare se doceret.

Hâc vero admonente,
procul hoc ab natura ejus esse:

Χελώνη καὶ Ἀετός,

ΧΕλώνη ἀετοῦ ἐδεῖτο,
ἵπτασθαι αὐτὴν διδάξαι.
Τοῦ δὲ παραίνουντος,
πόῤῥω τοῦτο φύσεως αὐτῆς εἶναι.

The

The other was the more importunate.
He took him therefore up in his Talons,
and carried him aloft,
After he let him fall.
But when he came down,
he was broken against a Rock.

The Fable shews,
that many undoe themselves,
when they will not hearken to men that give them good Counsel.

Illa magis precibus instabat.
Comprehendit igitur eam unguibus,
& in altum sustulit.
Deinde demisit.
Illa verò cùm cecidisset ad petras contrita est.

Fabula ostendit,
quòd multi seipsos læserunt,
quum non auscultaverint prudentioribus.

Ἐκείνη μᾶλλον τῇ δεήσει προσέκειτο.
Λαβὼν ὖν αὐτὴν τοῖς ὄνυξι.
καὶ εἰς ὕψος ἀνενεγκών,
εἶτ' ἀφῆκεν.
Ἡ δὲ συντριβεῖσα,
πέτρων πεσοῦσα.

Μῦθος δηλοῖ,
ὅτι πολλοὶ ἑαυτοὺς ἔβλαψαν,
τῆς φρονιμωτέρων συμβουλίας μὴ ἀκούσαντες.

The Blackmore.

A *Certain Person bought a Blackmore,*
Thinking that his colour was such,
by the negligence of him that had him before.
And having taken him home,
he administred all manner of purgations to him,
and endeavoured with all washing to make him white:
But he could not change his Colour,
and had his labour for his pains.

The Fable shews,
that nature will remain as they were in the beginning.

Æthiops.

QUidam emit Æthiopem,
colorem existimans esse,
negligentiâ ejus qui priùs eum habuerat.
Et assumpto eo domum,
omnes ei adhibebat purgationes,
& conabatur omnibus lavacris mundare:
sed colorem mutare non potuit,
& morbum labor comparavit.

Fabula indicat,
Quòd manent naturæ ut provenerunt in principio.

Αἰθίοψ.

ΑΙθίοπά τις ὠνήσατο,
τοιοῦτον αὐτῷ τὸ χρῶμα εἶναι δοκῶν,
ἀμελείᾳ τοῦ πρόσθεν ἔχοντος.
Καὶ ἀναλαβὼν οἴκαδε,
πάντα μὲν αὐτῷ προσῆγε τὰ ῥύμματα,
καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο,
πᾶσι λουτροῖς καθαίρειν.
καὶ τὸ μὲν χρῶμα μεταβαλεῖν οὐκ ἐδύνατο,
νοσεῖν δὲ τὸν πονεῖν παρεσκεύασεν.

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ,
ὅτι μένουσιν αἱ φύσεις ὡς προῆλθον τὸ ἀρχαῖ.

A Wolf and the old Woman.

A *Hungry Wolf.*
went about ſeeking ſome Food.
But coming to a certain Place,
he heard a Child Weeping.
and an old Woman ſaying to him,
Leave crying,
or I'll deliver you up to the Wolf
this ſame hour.
The Wolf thinking the old Woman ſpoke in Earneſt,
ſtaid there expecting many Hour.
But when the evening came,
he hears the old Woman again,
flattering the Child,
and telling him,
Oh my Child!
if the Wolf come hither,
we will Kill him.
As ſoon as the Wolf heard this,
away he went ſaying,
In this Cottage,
they ſay one thing,
and do another.

This Fable is againſt thoſe Men,
Who have not their deeds
anſwerable to their promiſes.

Lupus & anus.

LUpus eſuriens,
circumierat quærens cibum.
Profectus autem ad locum quendam,
audivit puerum plorantem,
& anum dicentem ei,

Deſine plorare,
ſin minus tradam te lupo
hac ipſa horâ.
Lupus aniculam ratus ſerio loqui,

conſtitit expectâs multam horam.
Ut verò veſpera advenisſet,
audit rurſus anum,

blandientem puero,
& dicentem ei,
ô fili,
ſi huc lupus venerit,
interfeciemus ipſum.
Cùm hæc audiſſet lupus,
abiit dicens,
In hac casâ,
aliud dicunt,
aliud faciunt.

Fabula eſt adverſos homines,
qui facta non habent
verbis reſpondentia.

λύκος καὶ γραῦς.

Ἄγ'χος λιμώτ]ων,
πεμῆει ζητῶν τροφήν.
Γενόμενος δὲ κατὰ τινὰ τόπον,
ἤκουσε παιδίου κλαί-
ον]ος,
καὶ γραὸς λεγούσης αὐτῷ,

Παῦσαι τοῦ κλαίειν,
εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐκδώσω σε τῷ λύκῳ
τῇ ὥρᾳ ταύτῃ.
Οἰόμενος δὲ ὁ λύκος ἀληθίνως ἡ γραῦς
ἵστατο πολλὴν ἐκδεχόμενος ὥραν,
Ὡς δὲ ἑσπέρα κατέλαβεν
ἀκούει πάλιν τῆς γραὸς,

κολακευούσης τὸ παιδίον
καὶ λεγούσης αὐτῷ,
Ὦ τέκνον,
ἐὰν ἔλθῃ ὁ λύκος ἐνταῦ-
θα,
φονεύσομεν αὐτόν.
Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ λύκος
ἐπορεύετο, λέγων,
Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ οἰκίᾳ,
ἄλλα μὲν λέγουσι,
ἄλλα δὲ ποιοῦσιν.

Ὁ μῦθος πρὸς ἀν-
θρώπους,
οἵτινες τὰ ἔργα οὐκ
ἔχουσι
τοῖς λόγοις ὅμοια.

A Wicked Man.

A Very wicked Fellow,
went to Apollo *at* Delphos,
willing to try him.

Therefore taking a Sparrow in his Hand;
and hiding it under his Coat.
He stood next to the Tripod,
and asked the God, saying,
Apollo,
whether is that Living or Dead,
which I hold in my Hand?
purposing,
that if he said it were Dead,
he would shew the Sparrow Alive:
but if he said he were Living,
presently suffocate him,
he would Produce him Dead.
But the God knowing his Malitious Design,

said,
It is not in thy Power,
to do what thou listeth.
Thou dost hold a thing that is Dead,
and thinking to Confute the God
he shewed the Sparrow Dead Indeed.

Maleficus.

MAlignus homo,
ad eum qui est Delphis venerat Apollinem,
tentare eum volens.

Itaque cum sumpsisset passerculū in manu,
& eum veste cum exisset,
Stetit Tripodem proximè,
& interrogavit deum, dicens,
Apollo,
Utrum spirat, vel non spirat,
quod in manibus fero?
volens,
ut si non spirare diceret,
vivum ostendere passerculum:
si autem spirare,

continuò suffocans,
mortuum eum proferre.
Sed deus malitiosam ejus cognoscens mentem,
dixit,
Penes te non situm est,
utrum vis facere.
Non enim vivum contines,
& deum volens confutare,
verè mortuum ostendit.

Κακοπράγμων.

Ἀνὴρ κακοπράγμων,
εἰς τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἧκεν Ἀπόλλωνα,
πειρᾶσαι τοῦτον βουλόμενος.
καὶ δὴ λαβὼν στρουθίον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ,
καὶ τοῦτο τῇ ἐσθῆτι σκεπάσας,
ἔστη τοῦ τρίποδος ἔγγιστα,
καὶ ἤρετο τὸν θεὸν, λέγων,
Ἄπολλον,
πότερον ἔμπνουν ἐστὶν ἢ ἄπνουν,
ὃ μετὰ χεῖρας φέρω;
θέλων,
ὡς εἰ μὲν ἄπνουν εἴποι,
ζῶν ἀναδεῖξαι τὸ στρουθίον.
εἰ ἔμπνουν,
εὐθὺς ἀποπνίξας,
νεκρὸν ἐκεῖνο προσενεγκεῖν.
Ὁ δέ γε θεὸς τὴν κακότεχνον αὐτοῦ γνοὺς ἐπίνοιαν,
εἶπεν,
Παρὰ σοὶ οὐ κεῖται,
ὁπότερον βούλει ποιῆσαι.
Οὐ γὰρ ζῶν ὁ κατέχεις,
καὶ τὸν θεὸν σφάλλειν βουλόμενος
Ἀληθῶς τὸ νεκρὸν ὑπέδειξε.

Rules for Conſtruing.

1. Read a Sentence, and obſerve the Drift of the Matter. 2. Find the Principal Verb, *viz.* the firſt that is not the Infinitive Mood nor hath a Relative or Conjunction before it. 3. Find out the Nominative Caſe by asking the Queſtion *Who* or *What*.

Rule, 1. Take the Vocative Caſe, or that that ſupplys its Place, as Adverb Conjunction Interjection.

2. Take the Nominative Caſe and what depends thereon, as Adjective Gender, Caſe, Gerund.

3. Take the Verb with what depends on it, as Adverb Infinitive Mood Participle Supin.

4. Take Caſual Words in this Order, 1 Thing, 2 Perſon, 3 The reſt in order of Caſes, as *dedit* 3 *mihi* 2 *veſtem* 4 *pignori* 6 *te preſente* 5 *propria manu* 2 *Jupiter*, 0 5 *mihi ſi* 4 *Juveniles redderet* 4 *Annos*.

If any Caſual Word depend on it much, Caſt it back to [illegible]ſt Place as *vitam-tuam ſuppliciis-Juſtis debitiſque reptam* 2 *fuge mandato*.

6 Interrogationis and Relatives Croſs this Method, If taken before the Verb which they ſhould follow, as 1 *quantam* 2 *Quisque* 4 *ſuâ* 1 *Nummorum* 3 *ſervat* 4 *in Arcâ*, &c.

7. Subjunctive or a Parentheſis muſt be alone Conſtrued and taken where the Sence beſt bears, moſt commonly after the Nominative Caſe but ſometime in the beginning.

8. Alwsys avoid Nonſence in Conſtruing and breach of Grammar Rule.

Rules for Parſing.

1. Read a Sentence then find the Nominative Caſe and the Verb. 2. By the Rules Enquire what Declenſion, Number, Gender, Perſon, ſpecies Figure your Nominative Caſe is of. 3. What Conjugation the Verb is, and what it maketh in the Perfect Tenſe, in the ſupine, what Mood Tenſe Number Perſon, and what kind, Species, and Figure. 4. Take the next Caſual Word of the Thing, or the next Word before govern it; which muſt not be left out, but it deſtroys the Sence. 5. The ſame Obſerve after the like Manner and Order, with the other Caſual Words according to their Nature and Rule. 6. If you have a Relative put *Ille* in the ſame Caſe, and by Conſtruing the Sentence you may ſee its Government. 7. If you have an Adjective Find what Declenſion it is of and what Species, what Degree of Compariſon, and what its Subſtantive is, unleſs it is put Abſolute in the Neuter Gender, for it hath then none. 8. Obſerve in Parſing to Enquire for the *Radix*, whether it is *Greek* or *Latin*.

There

There are Twenty Four Letters in the *Greek* Tongue.

		Names	*Power.*
Α α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
Β β ϐ	ϐῆτα	beta	b
Γ γ ϝ	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ δ ϡ	δέλτα	delta	d
Ε ε	ἐψιλὸν	epsilon	e short
Ζ ζ ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
Η η	ἦτα	eta	e long
Θ ϑ θ	θῆτα	theta	th
Ι ι	ἰῶτα	iota	i
Κ κ	κάππα	kappa	k c
Λ λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
Μ μ	μῦ	mu	m
Ν ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξῖ	xi	x
Ο ο	ὁ μικρὸν	o micron	o little
Π π ϖ	πῖ	pi	p
Ρ ρ ϱ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ ϛ σ ς	σιγμα	sigma	s
Τ τ ϯ	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ υ	ὑψιλὸν	upsilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ	phi	ph
Χ χ	χῖ	chi	ch
Ψ ψ	ψῖ	psi	ps
Ω ω	ὠμέγα	omega	o great

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Difficiliora aliquot Scripturæ Compendia.

[illegible]	αλ	[illegible]	ην	[illegible]	περ	[illegible]	τῆς
[illegible]	αλλ	[illegible]	καὶ	[illegible]	πεει	[illegible]	τὸν
[illegible]	ατο	[illegible]	κατὰ	[illegible]	σαν	[illegible]	τοῦ
[illegible]	γὰρ	[illegible]	μαρ	[illegible]	σθ	[illegible]	τοὺς
[illegible]	γεν	[illegible]	μεθ	[illegible]	σπ	[illegible]	τρ
[illegible]	δὲ	[illegible]	μεν	[illegible]	σσ	[illegible]	τρο
[illegible]	εἶναι	[illegible]	μόνος	[illegible]	στ	[illegible]	τῷ
[illegible]	ἐκ	[illegible]	μένος	[illegible]	σχ	[illegible]	τῶν
[illegible]	ελ	[illegible]	μετὰ	[illegible]	σχι	[illegible]	ὑ
[illegible]	ἐν	[illegible]	μῶν	[illegible]	σχο	[illegible]	υι
[illegible]	ἐξ	[illegible]	οἷον	[illegible]	σχρ	[illegible]	υν
[illegible]	ἐπι	[illegible]	ος	[illegible]	ται	[illegible]	ὑπ
[illegible]	ερ	[illegible]	ου	[illegible]	ταῖς	[illegible]	ὑπερ
[illegible]	ἐστι	[illegible]	οὗτος	[illegible]	τε	[illegible]	υς
[illegible]	ευ	[illegible]	παρα	[illegible]	τὴν	[illegible]	υσι

F I N I S.

There are Twenty Four Letters in the *Greek* Tongue.

		Names	*Power.*
Α α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
Β β ϐ	ϐῆτα	beta	b
Γ γ ϝ	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ δ ϡ	δέλτα	delta	d
Ε ε	ἐψιλὸν	epſilon	e ſhort
Ζ ζ ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
Η η	ἦτα	eta	e [illegible]
Θ ϑ θ	ϑῆτα	theta	th
Ι ι	ἰῶτα	iota	i
Κ κ	κάππα	kappa	k c
Λ λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
Μ μ	μῦ	mu	m
Ν ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξῖ	xi	x
Ο ο	ὀ μικρὸν	o micron	o [illegible]
Π π ϖ	πῖ	pi	p
Ρ ρ ϱ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ ϛ σ ς	σιγμα	ſigma	ſ
Τ τ ϙ	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ υ	ὑψιλὸν	upſilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ	phi	ph
Χ χ	χῖ	chi	ch
Ψ ψ	ψῖ	pſi	ps
Ω ω	ὠμέγα	omega	o great

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Difficiliora aliquot Scripturæ Compendia.

[illegible]	αλ	[illegible]	ην	[illegible]	περ	[illegible]	τῆς
[illegible]	αλλ	[illegible]	καὶ	[illegible]	πεει	[illegible]	τὸν
[illegible]	ατο	[illegible]	κατὰ	[illegible]	σαν	[illegible]	τοῦ
[illegible]	γὰρ	[illegible]	μαρ	[illegible]	σϑ	[illegible]	τοὺς
[illegible]	γεν	[illegible]	μεϑ	[illegible]	σπ	[illegible]	τρ
[illegible]	δὲ	[illegible]	μεν	[illegible]	σσ	[illegible]	τρο
[illegible]	εἶναι	[illegible]	μόνος	[illegible]	στ	[illegible]	τῷ
[illegible]	ἐκ	[illegible]	μόνος	[illegible]	σχ	[illegible]	τῶν
[illegible]	ελ	[illegible]	μετὰ	[illegible]	σχι	[illegible]	ὑ
[illegible]	ἐν	[illegible]	μῶν	[illegible]	σχο	[illegible]	υι
[illegible]	ἐξ	[illegible]	οἷον	[illegible]	σχρ	[illegible]	υν
[illegible]	ἐπι	[illegible]	ος	[illegible]	ται	[illegible]	ὑπ
[illegible]	ερ	[illegible]	ου	[illegible]	ταῖς	[illegible]	ὑπερ
[illegible]	ἐστι	[illegible]	οὗτος	[illegible]	τε	[illegible]	υς
[illegible]	ευ	[illegible]	παρα	[illegible]	τὴν	[illegible]	υσι

F I N I S.

Irregular
Pagination.